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UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND

Headquarters U.S. Southern Command
Chief of Staff, Major General Jon A. Norman, USAF
Date: 25 JAN 2018 Authority: EO 13526
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Reason: Sec. 3.3(b)(1); (b)(6)
MDR: SC 16-026-MDR: (150 pages)

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1983 HISTORICAL REPORT (U)

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
APO MIAMI 34003

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF SCJ3

29 June 1984

SUBJECT: Annual Historical Report, 1983

SEE DISTRIBUTION

1. Forwarded herewith is the US Southern Command Historical Report for 1983.

2. ~~When separated from the classified inclosure, this letter is regarded UNCLASSIFIED.~~

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

1 Incl
as

[redacted]
Chief of Staff

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SCJ2	1	
SCJ3	10	
SCJ5	1	
SCJ6	1	
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UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
HISTORICAL REPORT
1983

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PART I

TOPICAL ITEMS

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PERSONNEL ORGANIZATION

KEY STAFF MEMBERS - HEADQUARTERS, US SOUTHERN COMMAND

COMMANDER IN CHIEF
Lieutenant General Wallace H. Nutting, USA, 30 Sep 79
General Paul F. Gorman, USA, 25 May 83

EXECUTIVE OFFICER
(b)(6) 10 Jun 83

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
Ambassador George B. Roberts, US Department of State, 16 Nov 81

DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF
Major General William E. Masterson, USAF, 31 Jan 81

CHIEF OF STAFF
(b)(6) 23 Oct 79
(b)(6) 22 May 83

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF
(b)(6) 22 Jun 82 - Jul 83

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF - TREATY AFFAIRS
(b)(6) 29 Jun 82

DIRECTOR OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
(b)(6) 27 Jun 80
(b)(6) 12 Jul 83 Navy
(b)(6) 15 Oct 83

DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, J-2
(b)(6) 27 Sep 82
30 Nov 83

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, J-3
(b)(6) 21 Jun 82

DIRECTOR PLANS, POLICY & POLITICAL MILITARY AFFAIRS, J-5
(b)(6) 10 Mar 81

DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRONICS, AND AUTOMATED SYSTEMS, J-6
(b)(6) 27 Jun 81
(b)(6) 7 Jun 83

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COMMAND CHAPLAIN
(b)(6) 24 Nov 82

COMMAND SURGEON
(b)(6) 16 Jul 82
(b)(6) 24 Aug 83

COMMAND PROVOST MARSHAL
(b)(6) 1 Sep 81

COMMAND ENGINEER
(b)(6) 13 Sep 83

COMMAND STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE
(b)(6) 2 Aug 81

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS
(b)(6) 16 Aug 82

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR PROGRAMS, ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION
(b)(6) 1 Jun 83

COMMAND INSPECTOR GENERAL
(b)(6) 23 Oct 79
(b)(6) 15 Oct 83 | Na...

U.S. COAST GUARD LIAISON OFFICER
(b)(6) 13 Jul 82

US SOUTHERN COMMAND COMPONENT COMMANDS

COMMANDER, 193D INFANTRY BRIGADE (PANAMA)
Brigadier General(P) Fred F. Woerner, USA, 6 Apr 82

COMMANDING OFFICER, US NAVAL STATION PANAMA
(b)(6) 6 Aug 81 | Na...

COMMANDER, USAF SOUTHERN AIR DIVISION
Major General William E. Masterson, USAF, 31 Jan 81

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HQ USSOUTHCOM ORGANIZATION

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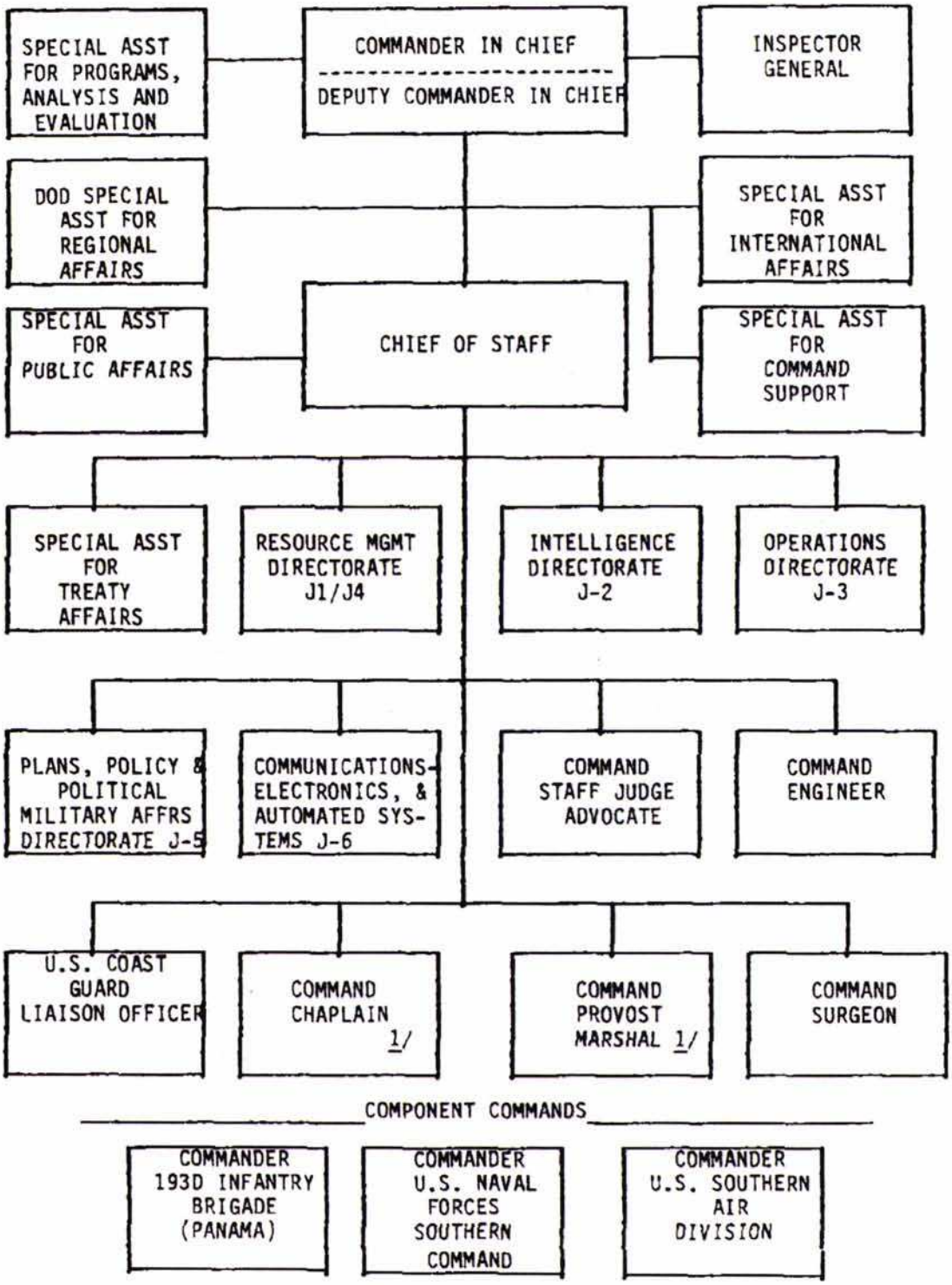

1/ Dual-Hat performed by 193d Infantry Brigade Staff

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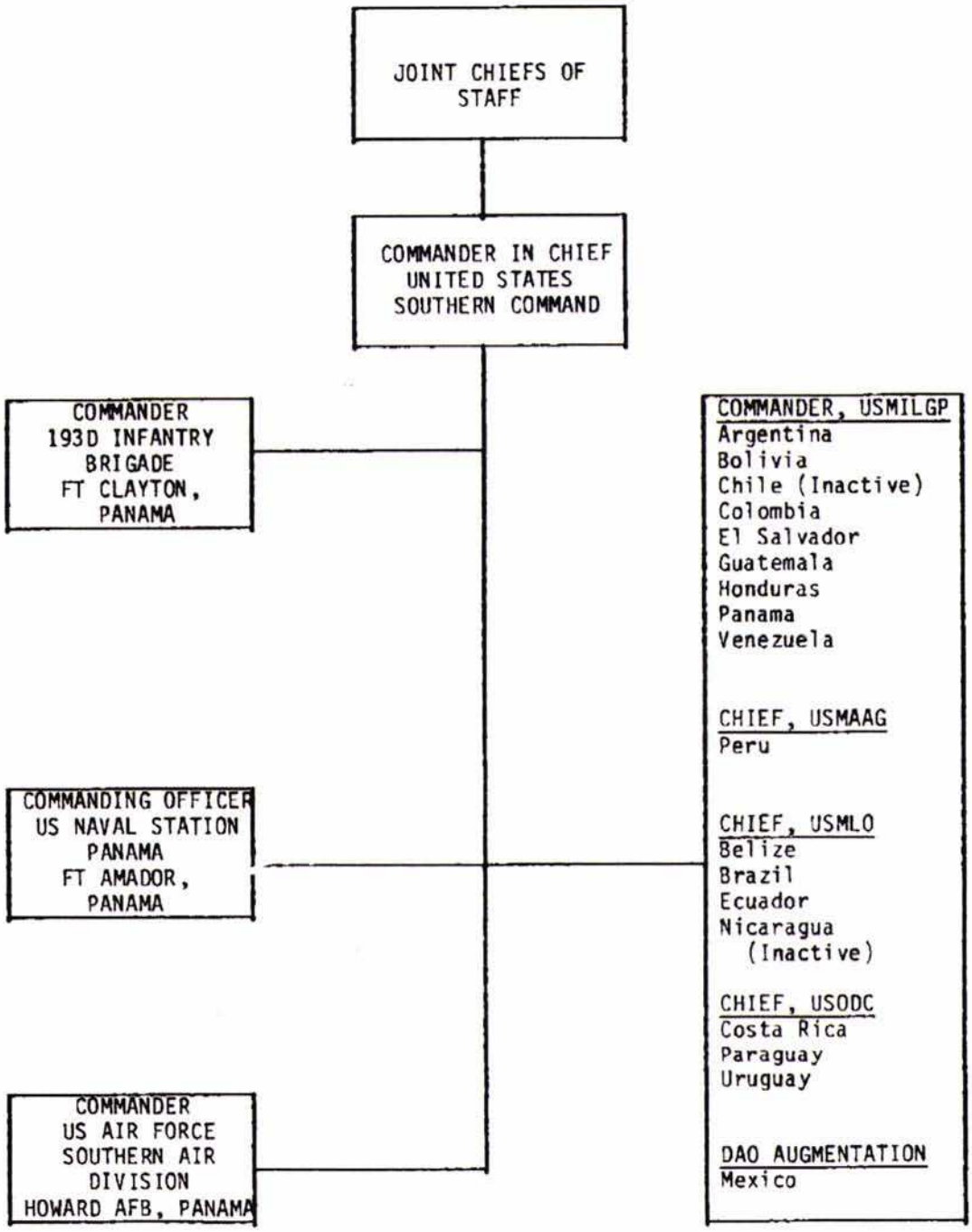
COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS
31 December 1983



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TASKS AND MISSIONS

~~(C)~~ Area of Responsibility. The United States Southern Command is the regional unified command responsible for all U.S. military activities on the land mass of Latin America south of Mexico. For security assistance, the USSOUTHCOM area of responsibility is expanded to include Mexico.

(U) Missions. The Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command, by direction of the Secretary of Defense, through the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

-- Exercises operational command over U.S. Forces on the land mass of South America and Central America less Mexico, and acts therein as the principal agent of the Department of Defense for implementing national security policy and military strategy.

-- Prepares strategic assessments and contingency plans, and conducts training or operations as directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff for:

- Coordinating the activities of service components, assigned and augmenting forces, and supporting maritime forces.

- Supporting other unified and specified commands.

- Disaster relief, search and rescue, or evacuation of U.S. citizens from endangered areas.

- Strategic and tactical reconnaissance.

- Countering international terrorism, subversion and illegal traffic of arms and drugs.

- Fulfilling provisions of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance and other mutual security pacts.

-- Supports and assists U.S. Country Teams of the region, and facilitates coordination of U.S. military activities under their purview.

-- Monitors security assistance programs in South and Central America, including Mexico, and commands and supports therein the Military Assistance and Advisory Groups/US Military Groups/US Military Liaison Offices/Offices of Defense Cooperation.

-- Promotes among nations of the region mutual security and development through combined intelligence exchanges, planning, training, humanitarian assistance, nation building and other operations to:

- Maintain peace, strengthen democracy, and advance economic and social well-being.

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- Counter Soviet and Cuban militarization and other destabilization undertakings.

- Insure interoperability with, and encourage standardization and rationalization among, prospective allies of the region.

- Provide access to, or acquire as needed for U.S. Forces, support facilities, communications systems, and operating, transit, or overflight rights.

- Safeguard U.S. access to raw materials and energy resources.

-- Provides for the defense of the Panama Canal and for other Department of Defense obligations per the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977.

(U) Organization and Forces.

~~(S)~~ The U.S. Southern Command has been commanded by General Paul F. Gorman since his 25 May 1983 relief of General Wallace H. Nutting. The Headquarters, manned by 154 officers, 80 enlisted and 38 civilian personnel, is located at Quarry Heights. From this headquarters, General Gorman exercises command and control of assigned and augmentation forces through three service components. Additionally, special mission considerations and/or contingency situations may require the formation of tailored joint task forces, such as that established during Ahuas Tara I and II Exercises in Honduras. He also commands 97 DOD military and civilian personnel assigned to Military Liaison Offices (MLO's) in 16 Latin American countries. On a day-to-day basis, these personnel and their families represent the U.S. military to respective Ambassadors, country teams and host country governments/military establishments. Following are additional details on the USSOUTHCOM components and their missions.

~~(S)~~ The Army component, headquartered at Fort Clayton, is the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama), with 6,940 military personnel and 5,058 civilians. The Brigade Commander, Brigadier General Fred F. Woerner, is responsible for planning, coordinating and, when directed, conducting the ground defense of the Panama Canal. He also provides rapid response forces for contingency missions, conducts humanitarian assistance operations and within his capability, supports other USCINCSO missions throughout Latin America. He is dual-hatted as Commander, United States Army Security Assistance Agency for Latin America and has responsibility for operation of the U.S. Army School of the Americas (USARSA).

~~(S)~~ The U.S. Air Force Southern Air Division, composed of 1,895 military personnel and 665 civilians, operates Howard Air Force Base (AFB) and Albrook Air Force Station. Howard AFB is the only jet-capable airfield under direct U.S. control in the USCINCSO area of responsibility. The Air Force Component Commander, Major General William E. Masterson, plans, coordinates and when directed conducts air defense operations in the Panama Canal Area. He provides air support as required for the commanders of ground and maritime defense forces, responds to USCINCSO requirements for regional air support, and operates the Inter-American Air Forces Academy.

~~(S)~~ The U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command headquarters, with 463 Navy and Marine Corps personnel and 336 civilians, is located at Fort Amador. The Navy Component Commander, [redacted] is responsible for surveillance and limited maritime defense of canal waters. He provides fleet support to U.S. Navy and allied ships and supports USSOUTHCOM regional missions as required. Additionally, he monitors the operation of the U.S. Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School.

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JOINT/COMBINED EXERCISES AND ACTIVITIES

(S) During 1983 USSOUTHCOM continued to expand the joint/combined exercise program with Latin American countries under FUERZAS UNIDAS. For the first time small scale exercises were held with Paraguay, Ecuador, and Bolivia in July and August. The exercise AHUAS TARA (Big Pine in the Miskito language) II, a series of command post and field training exercises with Honduras over a six-month period, was started in August and scheduled to run through February 1984. The participation of the Panama Defense Forces (formerly the Panama National Guard) in several field training exercises with the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) was mutually beneficial to the US and Panama. These joint/combined exercises provided great incentive towards increasing the military to military ties, insuring a positive US military presence, and offering other actual/potential long range benefits. These exercises also tested the US ability to work in areas of common interest with Latin American countries. Beside these joint/combined exercises USSOUTHCOM also participated in JCS worldwide-crisis command post exercises (CPX) as well as CPXs and field training exercises (FTXs) with USREDCOM.

a. (S) AHUAS TARA I. The FTX AHUAS TARA I was conducted during the period 1-5 February 1983 in Honduras. Preceding the FTX, USSOUTHCOM participated in a pre-exercise CPX in Honduras during 11-13 January 1983. The purpose of the CPX was to identify operational and logistical problem areas that could arise during the field training exercise. AHUAS TARA I was designed as a confidence building action for Honduras and a demonstration of US regional support. As a direct result of this exercise a more professional military to military relationship was developed between US and Honduran military officers. Communications support employed for the AHUAS TARA I validated communications planning for USCINCSO OPLANS. In conjunction with the exercise, a major civic action project was undertaken, which grew beyond any expectation. Mission accomplishment was made possible only by total integration of US/Honduran resources committed to civic action projects; and the complete support of the Puerto Rico National Guard, 193d Infantry Brigade, A/1/17 Cavalry and a Seabee element. It involved the following major areas:

(1) (U) Medical Arena. The Honduran Air Force (HAF) provided eighteen medical personnel and substantial quantities of medicine. The US provided twelve medical personnel and $25,000 worth of medicine. In addition, medicine approaching their expiration date were obtained from the USS BOULDER. Sites serviced were identified by HAF and included Puerto Lempira, Laka, Cauquira Yahurabila, Barra De Caratasca, Paptalaya, and Warpusivip. This joint civic action project resulted in more than 4,000 people receiving medical or dental care.

(2) (U) Seabee Construction. The Seabees constructed a parking ramp and improved the airstrip at Puerto Lempira. They also refurbished and improved the pier at Puerto Lempira. As a follow-on to the exercise,

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based on a request from President Suazo to AMB Negroponte, the Seabees were extended for 11 days to improve the road network from Puerto Lempira to Mocoron. US engineering assets were augmented by HAF and world relief engineering equipment.

(3) (U) Refugee Support. In conjunction with HAF and US Aid counterparts, more than 60,000 lbs of water, food stuffs, and sanitation system materials were airlifted to remote villages to some 900 refugees. In addition some 100 elderly refugees were relocated from Mocoron to new resettlement sites. Additionally, civic action projects promoted good will towards the Government of Honduras (GOH) and US forces. The goals of this exercise were accomplished in every aspect: Since AHUAS TARA, USSOUTHCOM has maintained close staff to staff relationships for exercise/contingency planning. USSOUTHCOM has provided staff assistance in engineer planning, platoon live fire course design and fire support integration. Continued US staff to staff activity is a key to maintaining Honduran confidence.

b. (U) KINDLE LIBERTY 83. KINDLE LIBERTY 83 was a JCS-directed, USSOUTHCOM sponsored joint/combined field training exercise. It incorporated in place and CONUS augmenting US forces and units from the Panama Defense Forces (PDF) (formerly Panama Guardia Nacional). A CPX (1-10 February 1983) preceded the FTX (11-17 February 1983). The purpose of the CPX was to permit the development of the threat scenario allowing the joint staff to progress through the crisis action system. The FTX allowed for the components and other participants to conduct an active defense of assigned areas/facilities against a predominantly unconventional threat. The participation of the PDF in KINDLE LIBERTY 83 was greater than in previous exercises, particularly in terms of cooperation. The cooperative nature of the PDF paved the way for future combined exercises and opportunities to train together. KINDLE LIBERTY 83 permitted USSOUTHCOM to take an in-depth review of USSOUTHCOM plans to identify strengths and weaknesses of the command, control and communications systems. Also, minesweeping operations were conducted for the first time in the Panama Canal by CINCLANTFLT augmentation assets.

c. ~~(C)~~ CAZADOR I/II. USSOUTHCOM participated in a two-phase combined exercise with Honduran Armed Forces (HAF) during April/May 1983 timeframe. Phase I was held 19-21 April 1983 in the Choluteca area of Southeast Honduras. This phase was a combination Command Post (CP) and a Tactical Exercise Without Troops (TEWT) where HQ USSOUTHCOM/193d Infantry Brigade provided observers. The purpose of this phase was to validate/refine defensive OPLANS and provide the opportunity for commanders/staff to conduct reconnaissance on the terrain. This portion of the exercise revealed serious deficiencies in the staff planning capabilities of the Honduran Brigade assigned to the Choluteca area of operation. Phase II was held 9-13 May 1983 in Tegucigalpa. This phase was a MAPEX/staff planning exercise where HQ USSOUTHCOM/193d Infantry Brigade staff played the 193d Infantry Brigade in a passage of lines and counterattack. The purpose of this Phase was to demonstrate in a detailed, step-by-step fashion, the staff planning sequence for a counterattack. This portion of the exercise was successful in providing guidance to exercise the Honduran staff planning procedures.

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d. (U) Uruguayan Airdrop. USSOUTHCOM conducted a Combined Airdrop Exercise in Uruguay during 8-10 May 1983 in conjunction with the visit of the 79th Army Band and the Command Parachute Team (Jumping Ambassadors). The exercise consisted of C-130 aircraft familiarization and three scheduled jumps with eleven Jumping Ambassador paratroopers (some of them acting as jumpmasters) and ten Uruguayan Army paratroopers. The C-130 aircraft crew and a combat control team also participated. Due to weather only two of the scheduled airdrops were conducted. These took place in Montevideo and its outskirts in front of several thousand enthusiastic people. This exercise served to enhance the proficiency of the US/ Uruguayan paratroopers. More importantly, it also provided an opportunity for US paratroopers and aircrews to work at improving their combined operations abilities.

e. (U) Paraguayan Airdrop. USSOUTHCOM conducted a Combined Airdrop Exercise with Paraguay on 13 May 1983 in conjunction with the visit of the 79th Army Band and Jumping Ambassadors. The exercise consisted of pre-jump C-130 aircraft familiarization and two scheduled jumps in Asuncion with eleven Jumping Amabassadors paratroopers (some of them acting as jumpmasters) and Paraguayan Armed Forces Paratroopers. The first jump was a static line jump by 102 combat equipped Paraguayan paratroopers with the Jumping Ambassadors. This was followed by a high-altitude-low-opening jump by 5 Paraguayans and 7 US paratroopers. The C-130 aircrew and a Combat Control Team supported the exercise participants. The exercise was successful in every respect, providing a confidence boost for the Paraguayans and increased the proficiency of US/Paraguayans paratroopers and other exercise participants.

f. (U) UNITAS XXIV. The twenty-fourth version of the USCINCLANT's UNITAS series of exercises was again conducted throughout South America. This primarly Naval exercise was planned by USCOMSOLANT in conjunction with host countries. The degree of involvement and complexity of training operations were tailored to the capabilities and desires of the participants. USSOUTHCOM actively participated in the planning phases of several of the UNITAS phases with the goal of expanding this Navy-Navy combined exercise into a true joint/combined exercise (Army, Air Force, and Navy) under FUERZAS UNIDAS. USSOUTHCOM representatives participated in the planning conferences with Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Brazil. During the operations phase of UNITAS XXIV USSOUTHCOM participated in FUERZAS UNIDAS - Colombia and FUERZAS UNIDAS - Ecuador.

(1) (U) FUERZAS UNIDAS - Colombia. This exercise, held in conjunction with UNITAS XXIV, was conducted in three phases in the Covenas, San Andres Island, and Cartagena areas of Colombia, 18 June - 15 July 1983. HQ USSOUTHCOM, USAFSO, and 193d Infantry Brigade personnel and equipment supported joint/combined operations with CINCLANT and Colombian forces. The main objectives of the exercise were to exercise/evaluate combined operations, joint force augmentation contingencies, and joint/combined communications procedures. In Phase I (18 June - 14 July 1983, Covenas) 193d

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Infantry Brigade personnel with two CH-47 and two UH-1H helicopters supported Colombian Marines in land/water paradrops, rappelling, cast and recovery, cargo and personnel transport, and troop insertion/extraction operations. In Phase II (27 June - 6 July 1983, San Andres Island) USAFSO personnel with two O-2A and four A-7D (operating from Howard AFB, PN) aircraft provided close air support and commo link for amphibious operations. In Phase III (10-15 July 1983, Cartagena) USSOUTHCOM established a Joint Task Force (JTF) HQ to direct the operations of USAFSO (three O-2A's and four A-7D aircraft operating from Howard AFB, PN) and 193d Infantry Brigade (two CH-47's and two UH-1H's helicopters) in support of amphibious landing operations (close air support, air drops, naval gunfire direction, etc). In the final day of the exercise A-7D's dropped live ordnance. This represented the first time the USAF has dropped real ordnance on a range in Colombia, giving young forward air controllers the opportunity to control fighters with live munitions. The goals of the exercise were accomplished superbly.

(2) (U) FUERZAS UNIDAS - Ecuador. This exercise, held in conjunction with UNITAS XXIV, was conducted in three phases in the Salinas area of Ecuador, 23 July - 6 July 1983. HQ USSOUTHCOM, USAFSO, AND 193D Infantry Brigade personnel and equipment supported joint/combined operations with CINCLANT and Ecuadorian Armed Forces. This was the first ever military-to-military exercise between the U.S. and Ecuador under FUERZAS UNIDAS. The objectives were to exercise/evaluate joint communications procedures, combined operations, and joint force augmentation contingencies. In Phase I (23-28 July 1983) USSOUTHCOM established a JTF HQ to direct USAFSO/193d Infantry Brigade helicopter support of combined operations that involved a US Navy Seal Detachment and Ecuadorian marines. Two UH-1N and four UH-1H helicopters were used for combined parachute operations, rappelling, and helocast/recovery from the sea. In phase II (29-31 July 1983) USAFSO's O-2A/A-7D (two each) aircraft and UH-1N's helicopters together with 193d Infantry Brigade UH-1H's helicopters were used in support of amphibious assault operations of US/Ecuadoran marines. Activities included close air support, ship-to-shore movement, and landing force support. In Phase III, 1-6 August 1983, USAFSO's/193d Infantry Brigade's helicopters were used to support additional parachuting/rappelling exercises with Ecuadoran marines, as well as an Ecuadorian humanitarian assistance program. Approximately 40,000 pounds of food and supplies plus medical teams were flown to over thirty flood-isolated villages. The exercise was a tremendous success, especially the amphibious assault which was conducted in Phase II.

g. (U) PO-PYJHY 83. PO-PYJHY 83 (handclasp in Guarani), a FUERZAS UNIDAS exercise, was conducted in Asuncion, Paraguay, 11-15 July 1983. The main purpose of this exercise was to become familiar with staff planning procedures used by both armed forces in order to determine necessary changes to facilitate combined operations. This was a two-phase staff planning exercise between HQ USSOUTHCOM/193d Infantry Brigade/USAFSO staff members and students/faculty of the Paraguayan Armed Forces Command and Staff School. In Phase I, the Paraguayan staff planned for defensive

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operations leading to a passage of lines with the 193d Infantry Brigade. In Phase II, the 193d Infantry Brigade planned for offensive operations. One of the exercise highlights was the use of air liaison officers by both staffs. The exercise was extremely successful with mutual benefits and high level attention, including an audience with President Stroessner.

h. (U) ESLABON 83. ESLABON 83 (link in Spanish), a FUERZAS UNIDAS exercise, was conducted in Montevideo Uruguay, 18-22 July 1983. This was a two phase wargame exercise between personnel from HQ USSOUTHCOM/193d Infantry Brigade/USAFSO and the Uruguayan Military Institute of Higher Studies (IMES). The purpose of this exercise was to become familiar with the organization of wargames used to train commanders/staff to become familiar with necessary changes to adjust to different tactical situations or to facilitate combined operations. In Phase I the IMES students/faculty played one of the Uruguayan wargames while the US personnel acted as working observers. In Phase II the US staff played the PEGASUS wargame while the Uruguayan personnel acted as working observers. During the last day of this phase the Uruguayan personnel actually played PEGASUS under the close supervision of US personnel. The exercise was very successful and mutually beneficial. It opened up the possibility of a future exercise where a US wargame similar to PEGASUS could be adapted to a Uruguayan scenario. In both PO-PYJHY 83 and ESLABON 83 the US planning staff was greeted warmly and bonds were established. The mission was a success in all aspects, both militarily and politically.

i. (U) Bolivian Airdrop. USSOUTHCOM conducted a combined airdrop exercise with Bolivia in conjunction with the 79th Army Band and Command Parachute Team visit on 7 and 8 August 1983. Jumps were from a USAF C-130 aircraft and under supervision of US Army Jumpmasters from the Command Parachute Team. A total of seven Bolivian Army Paratroopers jumped with the US paratroopers in La Paz. Drops were successful and opened the door for future combined exercises with Bolivia. The airdrop also gave US paratroopers the opportunity to jump at higher altitudes than normal.

j. (U) ENLACE 83. ENLACE (liaison in Spanish) 83 was a joint/combined FUERZAS UNIDAS exercise of the PEGASUS wargame conducted in Peru from 18 through 22 October 1983. Representatives from the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama), 1-187 Infantry, USAFSO, HQ USSOUTHCOM, MAAG-Peru, and the Peruvian Army's Escuela Superior de Guerra (equivalent to the USA's Command and General Staff College) participated in this two phase exercise. Observers from the Peruvian Army's Advanced Schools of Artillery, Infantry, Cavalry, Engineer, and Armor also participated. The bulk of the Peruvian participants were members of the Army but members of the Peruvian Air Force and Navy as well as exchange officers from Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Honduras, the US, and Venezuela were also participants. The purpose of this exercise was to exchange military professional concepts on the training of commanders/staff for the planning/executing of joint/combined arms operations on a modern battlefield. In Phase I, the US staff briefed on the organization/basic rules of PEGASUS, the PEGASUS scenario, and OPLANS/OPORDS while the Peruvian participants organized into teams of

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batallion/brigade level observers. In Phase II the Peruvian teams were exposed first to US tactical joint operations on the PEGASUS wargame. Then they planned and executed offensive operations on the control board. The combined exercise was considered by both US/Peruvian VIPS the most successful exchange the US has had with the Peruvian Army in the last decade. Peruvian Army personnel were thoroughly impressed by the fact that the US actually sent an operational BN Co/staff to conduct the exercise. ENLACE 83 opened up the possibility of future combined exercises with Peru including adaptation of PEGASUS to a Peruvian scenario.

k. ~~(S)~~ AHUAS TARA II. AHUAS TARA II was a series of combined/joint field training/command post exercises with Honduras as part of the JCS-directed exercise FUERZAS UNIDAS. It began on 5 August 83 and continued through February 84. The overall exercise was designed to increase US/Honduran forces experience in joint/combined operations, develop combined procedures for integration of US support in contingencies, evaluate mutual capabilities of the region by exercising evolutions which may be required, enhance the readiness of participating US units, improve capabilities to interdict illicit movement of arms and subversives, provide for internal security, deter aggression, and test and validate US contingency plans in the Caribbean Basin. By the end of the exercise US and Honduran forces had conducted combined exercises involving air, sea, and land interdiction, air and ground fire support, maritime surveillance, quarantine, and blockade, amphibious operations, anti-armor defense, communications and logistics, counterinsurgency operations and related intelligence/reconnaissance activities, humanitarian assistance, and deployment of naval units. This series of exercises provided a further advancement in the professional relationship between the forces of both countries. The following are highlights of the exercise through 31 December 83.

(1) (U) The first major event of AHUAS TARA II was the establishment of JTF-11 Headquarters near Comayagua, Honduras under the operational control of USCINCSO. HQ JTF-11 became operational on 13 August 1983. This headquarters, manned by personnel from the US Readiness Command, exercised command and control over US units in Honduras. The month of August was primarily devoted to site survey and construction of base operations. MEDCAP operations were successfully accomplished with Honduran personnel at Flores where 1000 patients were treated. In addition, medical teams installed equipment at El Progreso. An anti-tank CPX and the planning of anti-armor defenses were conducted in the Choluteca area with the participation of the 11th Honduran Infantry Battalion on 24 August. Also, Task Force Label Field and the 11th Honduran Infantry Battalion conducted ground interdiction FTXs from 22 August through 25 September.

(2) (U) During September 83 the following exercises were conducted: combined US/Honduran parachute drop on 3 September; air assault exercise on 9 September with the participation of TF 101 AVN and the 5th Honduran Infantry Battalion; on 20 September TF 101 AVN conducted an FTX for reconnaissance and pathfinder operations in the Mosquitia Region; a joint/combined US/Honduran field artillery exercise was held in Puerto

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Castilla on 24 September; starting on 26 September and running through 29 October Task Force Label Field conducted a ground interdiction FTX with the 1st Honduran Infantry Battalion; and finally Task Force 3-319 and Honduran units conducted a field artillery exercise at Puerto Castilla. Installation activities of the radar at Tigre Island started with the arrival of Second Marine Air Wing Detachment A on 15 September. During the month the 41st Combat Support Hospital conducted MEDCAP operations throughout the country treating Honduran patients (medical and dental) in a very positive humanitarian effort.

(3) (U) During October the following exercises were conducted: on 3 October the NSWTG-G commenced portions of combined naval exercises with the Honduras and El Salvador Navies; on 4 October the Gulf of Fonseca CPX started with the activation of the Honduras/El Salvador Navy Tactical Operations Center; on 15 October 3-319 Field Artillery (FA) conducted an artillery live fire while their Honduran counterparts observed; from 17 October through 1 November teams from 3-319 FA and NMCB 74 Detachment AHUAS TARA deployed by LCU for FTX SEA EAGLE and conducted a beach landing at Punta Piedra; from 19-25 October the NSWTG-G conducted the largest combined exercises to date with Honduras/El Salvador squadrons; on 22 October the combined Honduras/El Salvador naval coastal interdiction FTX commenced; and on 25 October the 3-319 FA and 1st Honduran FA Battalion conducted a combined exercise at Puerto Castilla. The 800 feet extension of the San Lorenzo Airfield, to make it C-130 capable, was completed on 17 October. Also on 31 October asphalt and striping of the Trujillo airfield was completed. Furthermore, humanitarian/civic action work continued throughout Honduras with significant impact.

(4) (U) During November the following exercises were conducted: from 7 November through 18 December TF Label Field and the 7th Honduran Infantry Battalion conducted a ground interdiction FTX; a two-day airborne FTX with the 2d Honduran Infantry Battalion was completed on 9 November; the 2d Honduran Artillery Battalion conducted a live fire exercise on 10 November; on 14 November A Co, 2/187 Infantry conducted airborne operations at Aguacate reinforced by one company from the 2d Honduran Infantry Battalion (Airborne); and from 18-20 November the 28th Marine Amphibious Unit and the 4th Honduran Infantry Battalion conducted a successful combined amphibious assault at Puerto Castilla. The US Marine Corps radar at Tigre Island became operational on 8 November. Also the San Lorenzo Airfield became operational on 10 November and an A-37 close air support team at La Mesa began a combined exercise on 11 November.

(5) (U) During December the following exercises were conducted: from 3-7 December TF 101 AVN participated in the three-phase La Esperanza FTX including the establishment of forward operating bases and provision of humanitarian assistance; on 9 December the 41st Combat Support Hospital and 26 Honduran medics completed a Combat Medics Exercise; from 13-18 December TF 101 conducted an anti-armor CPX and FTX in San Lorenzo and; on 17 December a combined US/Honduran parachute operation was conducted on the Canas Drop Zone north of Palmerola Air Base. Substantial humanitarian

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activities, including completion of the World Food Lift Program, were conducted during December in the form of providing foodstuffs and cash contributions raised through various activities sponsored by US Armed Forces units.

1. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Exercises with the Panama Defense Forces (formerly the Panama National Guard). The Panama Defense Forces (PDF) participation in four major field training exercises increased the availability of training areas outside the former Canal Zone which had been unavailable during previous years. The positive results gained during the combined training exercises has been a major step toward improving the interface between the PDF and the 193d Infantry Brigade (PAN). PDF participation included one platoon during 1-75th Inf Ranger FTX, 10-15 June 1983; one platoon during A/4-20th Inf ARTEP, 27 August-17 September 1983. In addition there were several combined/joint US Coast Guard and PDF Marina Training Exercises plus USN and PDF Marina Civic Action Operations.

m. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ BOLD EAGLE 84. BOLD EAGLE 84 was a JCS-directed USREDCOM-sponsored CPX/FTX conducted 12-19 October 1983 at Eglin AFB Military Reservation, Florida. Approximately 20,400 soldiers, sailors, and airmen participated in the exercise, which was designed to exercise concepts and operations common to numerous contingency plans involving mid-to-low-intensity conflict. The exercise specifically practiced contingency operations in Central America in response to a hypothetical Nicaraguan incursion into Honduras. USREDCOM played both the supporting and supported commanders in chief with JTF-7 exercising as operational headquarters of friendly forces. USSOUTHCOM participated in the initial planning phase for the exercise and sent observers to the execution phase.

n. ~~(S)~~ PRESSURE POINT 84. PRESSURE POINT 84 was a JCS-sponsored worldwide-crisis CPX conducted 16-22 November 83. The scenario portrayed a situation characterized by escalating tensions throughout the world but in particular, Korea, North Africa, and Central America/Caribbean basin. USSOUTHCOM participated in the planning phase of the exercise and played with an abbreviated Crisis Action Team during the execution phase.

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(U) RELIEF OPERATIONS. During 1983, USSOUTHCOM military assistance was requested and provided for nine disaster relief operations.

a. (U) Ecuador - Floods. As a result of heavy rains which had begun in December 1982, much of the coastal area around Guayaquil, Ecuador was severely flooded. With the assistance of international relief organizations, the Government of Ecuador was able to meet most of the basic needs of its flood victims. However, toward that overall relief effort and at the request of the American Ambassador, USSOUTHCOM prepared and commercially shipped two water purification systems, two water pumps, 20 rolls of plastic shelter material, and several felling saws to Guayaquil. The shipment was completed on 9 January.

b. (U) Bolivia - Floods. On 24 March, the American Ambassador to Bolivia declared that the floods sustained in the Santa Cruz valley were of such a magnitude as to warrant USG assistance. That same day, at OFDA's request, USSOUTHCOM prepared and commercially shipped 50 rolls of plastic shelter material to Santa Cruz.

c. (U) Colombia - Earthquake. On 31 March, a major earthquake - reportedly the strongest ever registered in Colombia - struck the city of Popayan. Later reports would confirm that this devastating earthquake had killed more than 250 people, had seriously injured more than 1500, and had left more than 35,000 homeless. Having received its initial support tasking from JCS at 1730 that day, USSOUTHCOM personnel worked through the night assembling and palletizing tentage, plastic shelter material, medical supplies, and power equipment. Meanwhile, MILGP and DAO personnel from Bogota and Quito were providing invaluable in-country coordination and assistance. They established a 24-hour communications link, tying in the USSOUTHCOM and Embassy Disaster Relief Coordination Centers with on-site relief organizations. Further, they made aerial and ground surveys of the stricken area and were among the very first "outsiders" to reach Popayan. USAFSO aircraft loaded with U.S. relief supplies began arriving at the earthquake-damaged Popayan airport early on 1 April. 193d Bde soldiers with expertise in medical treatment and electrical power producing equipment flew in with the first aircraft. These soldiers also instructed Colombian volunteers in the erecting of family tents. On 5 April, after further evaluation of the devastation in Popayan, USSOUTHCOM was again tasked to provide support. Once again, Brigade and USAFSO personnel worked through the night, aggregating and palleting relief supplies and loading aircraft in order that U.S. relief supplies could be delivered the next day. In all, more than 120 USSOUTHCOM personnel were directly involved in providing almost 250,000 pounds of relief supplies, as well as invaluable coordination and technical assistance to the earthquake victims.

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d. (U) Costa Rica - Earthquake. A strong earthquake struck the south-western region of Costa Rica in early April. Due to the relatively sparse population in the affected area, the earthquake's victim toll was minimized. Nevertheless, having expended its available resources, the Government of Costa Rica requested family tents for the homeless it could not accommodate. On 7 April, 40 family tents were prepared for shipment and loaded aboard the USS CHARLESTON, which was coincidentally and fortunately headed from Panama to Costa Rica. On 8 April, the tents were delivered to Embassy personnel for distribution to the earthquake victims.

e. (U) Paraguay - Floods. The flooding which seemed to plague much of South America in 1983 beset Paraguay during May and June. While an international relief effort had helped tens of thousands of the homeless, many more needed temporary assistance. Responding to the request of the American Ambassador and at the direction of the JCS, USSOUTHCOM processed and air transported 1,000 wool blankets, 180 rolls of plastic shelter material, and 2 GP tents to serve as a field first-aid station. Action was completed on 8 June.

f. (U) Peru - Floods. Elements under the operational control of USSOUTHCOM assisted the Peruvian Government in providing urgently needed relief supplies of food and medicine to the city of Piura, which had been experiencing intense flooding over a five month period. Overland travel was non-existent and the Peruvian Air Force had been taxed to the maximum, yet a backlog of perishable supplies still needed to be delivered. Under poor flight conditions, including the use of a flood-damaged runway, USSOUTHCOM personnel with 3 C-130 aircraft airlifted 170 tons of urgently needed food and medicine from Lima to Piura. The six-day operation was completed on 1 July. It not only brought immediate relief to 40,000 sick and starving people, but it also saved 170 tons of donated supplies from spoilage.

g. (U) Argentina - Floods. By late June, Argentina had become the fifth South American nation to request flood relief assistance from the U.S. Flooding in the northeastern part of the country had spread to the point where the Government of Argentina could no longer provide relief and support to all its victims. Responding to the American Ambassador's request, USSOUTHCOM processed and palletized relief supplies and loaded them aboard OFDA-chartered aircraft for shipment to Buenos Aires. The shipment included 1,000 double-decker cots; 5,000 wool blankets; and 300 rolls of plastic shelter material. The mission was assigned by the JCS on 28 June; the supplies were delivered to Argentina on 29 June.

h. (U) Costa Rica - Earthquake. On the 4th of July weekend, Costa Rica experienced its second major earthquake of the year - this one striking in the mountainous San Isidro region in southern Costa Rica. USSOUTHCOM assistance was only hours away. On 5 July, 2 UH-1H helicopters with crews arrived on the scene. For the next three days, they flew missions into landing zones as high as 7500 feet above sea level. They

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evacuated 326 seriously injured people and, on the return flights, delivered several thousand pounds of emergency food supplies to people who had not eaten, in some cases, for days. When the number of injured reached proportions beyond local hospital capabilities, USSOUTHCOM delivered and set up 14 GP tents into an emergency field hospital configuration. In addition to erecting the field hospital, the accompanying USSOUTHCOM personnel assisted in the movement of patients and in clearing out earthquake-damaged areas. The USSOUTHCOM mission was completed on 13 July.

i. (U) Grenada - Civil Strife. As a result of the civil strife in October, more than 1000 Grenadians had become homeless refugees. Electrical power and water supplies were critically short. Toward the overall U.S. relief effort for the homeless, USSOUTHCOM processed and airlifted the following: from the OFDA stockpile - eight 3,000 gallon water tanks, 1000 five gallon plastic water containers, and three 30KW generators; from the 193d Inf Bde - two 400 gallon water trailers, one jeep and trailer, and a jeep driver and generator mechanic. The JCS tasking was received on 30 October; the equipment and personnel were airlifted to Grenada on 31 October.

(U) DISASTER MONITORING. In addition to the active operations cited above, USSOUTHCOM monitored seven other developments which bore potential disaster relief missions for this command. They were floods in Brazil and Uruguay, drought in Bolivia, windstorms and civil strife in Guatemala, a landslide in Colombia, and an earthquake in Chile. For none of these, however, were USSOUTHCOM resources called upon.

(U) STOCKPILE. The USAID-owned, USSOUTHCOM-managed disaster relief stockpile underwent no changes in type items maintained in the inventory during 1983. There was, however, a significant depletion in the quantity of some items due to the Colombian earthquake and the series of floods in South America. By year's end most items were subsequently replenished to their 1982 stock level.

(U) STAFF VISITS.

a. (U) By OFDA. During the period 11-13 May, [redacted] (b)(6), Director of the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), visited USSOUTHCOM. [redacted] (b)(6) conferred with USSOUTHCOM and component disaster relief officers concerning policies, procedures, and command relationships between OFDA and USSOUTHCOM. He received briefings/tours of the stockpile and the air cargo terminal and discussed load-out procedures with all concerned. Throughout his visit, [redacted] (b)(6) spoke with as many stockpile and terminal "hands on" personnel as his schedule allowed, expressing the importance of and his appreciation for their timely and professional response to disaster relief missions.

b. (U) By USSOUTHCOM. During the period 17-19 May, [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) USSOUTHCOM Disaster Relief Officer, and Mr. Bob Orendas, Logistics Support Command, 193d Infantry Brigade, attended the annual

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OFDA-sponsored Disaster Relief Stockpile Managers Conference. The Conference was oriented toward issues of common concern to the managers of OFDA's five world-wide stockpiles: stockpile inventories and reports, commercial and defense transportation shipments, prepalletizing supplies, equipment maintenance, and stockpile staff training.

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REPRESENTATIONAL ACTIVITIES

(U) SIGNIFICANT TRIPS. Significant trips are defined as those trips made by the Commander in Chief to Latin American countries. A listing of the trips made by the Commander in Chief during calendar year 1983 follows:

COUNTRY	PERIOD OF VISIT	
Argentina	9-13	Dec
Colombia	31 Aug-2	Sep
Ecuador	21-23	Jul
El Salvador (ES)	19-20	Feb
ES/Honduras (HO)	30 May-1	Jun
ES/HO/United States (US)/ES	26-27	Jul
ES/HO/ES	7-9	Sep
ES	25	Nov
ES/Guatemala (GT)	5-6	Dec
Guatemala	24	Aug
HO	13	Jun
HO/Costa Rica (CR)	27-28	Jun
HO	18-19	Jul
HO/CR	20-21	Sep
HO	23-24	Nov
HO/US/HO	1-3	Dec

NOTE: General Paul F. Gorman assumed duties as Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command, on 25 May 1983, succeeding, General Wallace H. Nutting who had been Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command since 1 October 1979. A Promotion/Change of Command Ceremony was held at Howard Air Force Base in which both Generals Nutting and Gorman were promoted from Lieutenant General to General.

(U) IMPORTANT VISITORS. A listing of important visitors for calendar year 1983 follows:

VISITORS	PERIOD OF VISIT
BG Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, Commander in Chief, Armed Forces of Honduras	29-30 Jun
Honorable (Hon) Joel E. Bonner, Jr., Asst Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics and Financial Management)	11-15 Aug

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VISITORS	PERIOD OF VISIT
LTG James R. Brickel, USAF, Deputy Commander in Chief, US Readiness Command (USREDCOM)/ Vice Director, Joint Deployment Agency	12-13 Sep
(b)(6) Chief of Staff (C/S), Honduran Armed Forces, accompanied by (b)(6) Honduran Air Force	17-19 Aug
GEN Richard E. Cavazos, USA, Commander (Cdr), US Army Forces Command (USA FORSCOM), accompanied by Party of 3	28-31 Mar
Congressional Delegation (CODEL) CRANSTON: Senator (Sen) Allen Cranston (D-CA), accompanied by Representative (Rep) Esteban Torres (D-CA), and Party of 33	19-20 Aug
CODEL DAVIS: Rep Robert W. Davis (R-MI) Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee Rep Kenneth B. Kramer (R-CO) Armed Services Committee and Party of 1	9 Sep
Defense Orientation Conference Association (DOCA) (Party of 35)	6-9 Feb
CODEL DENTON: Sen Jeremiah A. Denton (R-AL), Chairman, Subcommittee on Security & Terrorism, Senate Judiciary Committee, accompanied by Party of 2	2-5 Dec
Hon Robert W. Duemling, US Ambassador to Suriname	24-28 Apr
CODEL DYSON: Rep Roy Dyson (D-MD), House Armed Services Committee, accompanied by Party of 1	12-14 Jan
CODEL FOWLER: Rep Wyche Fowler, Jr. (D-GA) Permanent Select Intelligence Committee accompanied by Party of 2	24-27 Mar & 30-31 Mar
GEN Charles A. Gabriel, USAF, Chief of Staff, US Air Force, accompanied by Party of 9	16-18 Jul

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VISITORS	PERIOD OF VISIT
Hon John Gavin, US Ambassador to Mexico, accompanied by Party of 1	11-15 May
Hon Samuel Hart, US Ambassador to Ecuador	28 Feb - 3 Mar & 10-12 Nov
LTG William H. Hilsman, USA, Director, Defense Communications Agency	28 Feb - 3 Mar
CODEL CHILES: Sen Lawton M. Chiles (D-FL) Appropriations Committee Rep James R. Jones (D-OK) Budget Committee, accompanied by Party of 5	16 Aug
GEN Paul X. Kelley, USMC, Commandant, US Marine Corps, accompanied by GEN Maxwell R. Thurman, Vice C/S, US Army, LTG Bernhard T. Mittemayer, USA, The Surgeon General, Department of the Army (DA), and Party of 2	17-18 Nov
Hon John F. Lehman, Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Party of 4	29 Nov
GEN Robert T. Marsh, USAF, Cdr, Air Force Systems Command, Andrews AFB, accompanied by Party of 7	4-5 Apr
CODEL MATTINGLY: Sen Mack Mattingly (R-GA) Appropriations Committee, accompanied by Party of 1	10-11 Sep
LTG Jack N. Merritt, USA, Cdr, Combined Arms Center, Ft Leavenworth, KS/Director, Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff (Designate)	17-21 May
CODEL MONTGOMERY: Armed Services Committee Rep G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D-MS) Rep Bob Stump (R-AZ) Rep Larry J. Hopkins (R-KY)	30-31 May
The National Bipartisan Commission on Central America: Dr. Henry Kissinger, Chairman, accompanied by Party of 17	9-11 Oct

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VISITORS	PERIOD OF VISIT
GEN Rubens Mario Brun Negreiros, Vice Chief of Staff, Armed Forces General Staff, Brazil, accompanied by Party of 6	8-11 Mar
GEN Wallace H. Nutting, USA, Commander in Chief, USREDCOM, MacDill AFB, FL	30 Jul
Hon Verne Orr, Secretary of the Air Force, accompanied by Party of 12	3-4 Dec
Hon Thomas R. Pickering, US Ambassador to El Salvador, accompanied by Party of 1	21-23 Sep
BG A. J. G. Pollard, British Army, Cdr, British Forces, Belize, accompanied by Party of 3	15-18 Nov
Hon Anthony C. E. Quainton, US Ambassador to Nicaragua	28 Feb - 4 Mar
[redacted] Naval Forces, Netherland Antilles	27-28 Oct
LTG Robert L. Schweitzer, USA, Chairman, Inter-American Defense Board, accompanied by Party of 2	20-23 Aug
CODEL SKELTON: Rep Ike Skelton (D-MO) Armed Services Committee	2-5 Sep
Sir Alfred Sherman, Director, United Kingdom Center for Policy Studies	10-13 Sep
GEN Donn A. Starry, USA, Commander in Chief, USREDCOM, MacDill AFB, accompanied by Party of 4	17-19 May
Hon Richard Stone, Presidential Envoy to Central America, accompanied by Party of 4	5-6 Jun
Hon James D. Theberge, US Ambassador to Chile	21-23 Apr
LTG Richard G. Trefy, USA, Inspector General, DA, accompanied by Party of 1	8-11 May
GEN John W. Vessey, Jr., USA, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, accompanied by Party of 4	24-25 May & 25-26 Jul

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VISITORS	PERIOD OF VISIT
[redacted] (b)(6) Director General, Civil Guard of Costa Rica	24-27 Sep
GEN John A. Wickham, Jr., USA, Vice Chief of Staff, US Army (Mar), accompanied by Party of 3, and Chief of Staff, US Army (Oct), accompanied by Party of 11	20-23 Mar 3 Oct & 7-8 Oct
CODEL WILSON: Sen Pete Wilson (R-CA) Armed Services Committee, accompanied by Party of 4	4-6 Aug
Hon Curtin Winson, US Ambassador to Costa Rica, accompanied by Party of 1	18-22 Jun
[redacted] (b)(6) Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Great Britain, accompanied by Party of 3	12-15 Nov

(U) OTHER VISITORS. Including the individuals and groups identified above, this headquarters received 682 visitors during the period of the report. One hundred and five were general officers, 446 were field grade officers, and 131 were civilians (GS-14 or Equivalent, and above).

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MANPOWER

(U) APPROVED MANPOWER PROGRAM, HEADQUARTERS, US SOUTHERN COMMAND AS OF 1 JANUARY 1983: (FQ I/83)

(U) Joint Manpower Program (JMP), Part II - Active Force:

STAFF FUNCTION	OFF	EM	CIV	TOTAL
Command/Chief of Staff	8	2	4	14
Special Asst for Public Affairs	3	1	3	7
Staff Judge Advocate	3	1	2	6
DCS/Treaty Affairs	4	1	3	8
Resource Management Directorate	12	10	8	30
Intelligence Directorate	38	30	8	76
Operations Directorate	27	15	4	46
Plans, Policy & Political Military Affairs Directorate	18	3	4	25
Communications-Electronics and Automated Systems Directorate	10	17	2	29
Command Surgeon	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	123	80	38	241

SERVICE	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
Army	58	49	38	145
Navy	16	11	0	27
Air Force	41	19	0	60
Marine Corps	8	1	0	9
TOTAL	123	80	38	241

(U) JMP Part III, Joint Mobilization Augmentation Totals:

SERVICE	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
Army	34	46	2	116
Navy	18	15	0	131
Air Force	27	21	0	55
Marine Corps	8	2	0	0
TOTAL	87	84	2	173

(U) Significant manpower actions within HQ USSOUTHCOM during calendar year 1983:

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(U) 24 Jun 83 - JCS Message 242353Z Jun 83, Subject: FY84 JMP for HQ USSOUTHCOM approved 19 additional manpower spaces for HQ USSOUTHCOM in FY84, bringing the total to 260. Spaces were allocated as follows:

SERVICE	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
Army	67	53	38	158
Navy	17	12	0	29
Air Force	43	20	0	63
Marine Corps	9	1	0	10
TOTAL	136	86	38	260

(U) This FY84 allocation represented an increase of 19 spaces over FY83. The additional spaces were distributed as follows:

	OFF	ENL	CIV	TOTAL
SCJ4 Logistics	1	0	0	+ 1
SCJ2 Intelligence	4	6	0	+10
SCJ3 Operations	4	0	0	+ 4
SCJ1 Mpr, Pers & Admin Div	1	0	0	+ 1
SCJ5 Plans, Policy & Political Mil Affrs Dir.	2	0	0	+ 2
Command Surgeon	1	0	0	+ 1
TOTAL	13	6	0	+19

(U) At the conclusion of CY 1983, the approved manpower program reflected the following spaces:

STAFF FUNCTION	OFF	EM	CIV	TOTAL
Command/Chief of Staff	8	2	4	14
Special Asst for Public Affairs	3	1	3	7
Staff Judge Advocate	3	1	2	6
DCS/Treaty Affairs	4	1	3	8
Resource Management Directorate	14	10	8	32
Intelligence Directorate	42	36	8	86
Operations Directorate	31	15	4	50
Plans, Policy & Political Military Affairs Directorate	20	3	4	27
Communications-Electronics and Automated Systems Directorate	10	17	2	29
Command Surgeon	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	136	86	38	260

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SERVICE	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
Army	67	53	38	158
Navy	17	12	0	29
Air Force	43	20	0	63
Marine Corps	9	1	0	10
TOTAL	136	86	38	260

(U) JMP Part III, Joint Mobilization Augmentation Totals:

SERVICE	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
Army	51	65	0	116
Navy	51	80	0	131
Air Force	35	20	0	55
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	137	165	0	302

(U) Manpower Program, Security Assistance Organizations, CY83: At the beginning of CY83 (FQ 1/83); the following manpower authorizations were allocated to the Latin American (LATAM) Security Assistance Organizations.

COUNTRY	OFF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	LOCAL CIV	TOTAL
USMILGP-Argentina	4	0	4	1	6	11
USMLO-Belize	1	1	2	0	0	2
USMILGP-Bolivia	3	1	4	1	2	7
USSAMS-Brazil	5	1	6	3	6	15
USMILGP-Colombia	6	0	6	1	8	15
USODC-Costa Rica	2	1	3	0	3	6
USMLO-Ecuador	3	3	6	1	4	11
USMILGP-El Salvador	7	4	11	2	3	16
USMILGP-Guatemala	3	0	3	0	3	6
USMILGP-Honduras	5	1	6	2	5	13
USDAO-Mexico	2	1	3	0	1	4
USMLO-Nicaragua (Inactive Apr 83)	0	0	0	0	0	0
USMILGP-Panama	5	1	6	2	3	11
USODC-Paraguay	3	0	3	1	4	8
USMAAG-Peru	3	2	5	0	5	10
USODC-Uruguay	3	0	3	1	3	7
USMILGP-Venezuela	8	1	9	2	6	17
TOTAL	63	17	80	17	62	159

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(U) JCS Messages (date time group in parenthesis), Subject: Security Assistance Organizations, approved the FY83 manning authorizations in the following LATAM Security Assistance Organizations:

COUNTRY	DTG	OFF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	LOCAL CIV	TOTAL
Argentina	(062228Z Jun 83)	4	0	4	1	6	11
Belize	(062228Z Jun 83)	1	1	2	0	0	2
Bolivia	(291700Z Jun 83)	3	1	4	1	2	7
Brazil	(281543Z Dec 82)	5	1	6	3	6	15
Colombia	(062003Z Jun 83)	6	0	6	1	8	15
Costa Rica	(122110Z Aug 83)	2	1	3	0	3	6
Ecuador	(062228Z Jun 83)	3	3	6	1	4	11
El Salvador	(011801Z Jul 83)	7	4	11	2	3	16
Mexico	(062228Z Jun 83)	2	1	3	0	1	4
Paraguay	(062228Z Jun 83)	3	0	3	1	4	8
Uruguay	(062228Z Jun 83)	3	0	3	1	3	7
Venezuela	(062228Z Jun 83)	8	1	9	2	6	17
TOTAL		47	13	60	13	46	119

(U) As of 31 Dec 83, JCS had not approved the FY83 Manpower proposals for the following LATAM SAO's. Their manning levels are as indicated below:

COUNTRY	OFF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	LOCAL CIV	TOTAL
Guatemala	3	0	3	0	3	6
Honduras	5	1	6	2	5	13
Panama	5	1	6	2	3	11
Peru	3	2	5	0	5	10
TOTAL	16	4	20	4	16	40

(U) Listed below are the authorized strengths of component commands and tenant activities as of 31 December:

	COMPONENT COMMANDS		TENANT ACTIVITIES		
	OFF	EM	OFF	EM	TOTAL
US Army	473	5120	380	870	6843
US Navy/US Marine	38	250	22	171	481
US Air Force	167	1160	90	443	1860
TOTAL	678	6530	492	1484	9184

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(U) JOINT COMMITTEE, SUB-COMMITTEE - CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT. The Civilian Employment Subcommittee continued to be active during the year. In July, a new Panamanian Co-chairman was appointed which was the third change they have made in an 8 month period. The rapid turnover of the Panamanian Co-chairman makes it difficult to accomplish anything of substance and requires that a great deal of training and orientation be provided by the U.S. counterpart. Major items of discussion were:

a. (U) Panamanian proportionality in the DOD workforce.

b. (U) Designation of "sensitive" positions.

c. (U) Furnishing GOP with statistical employment data on a regular recurring basis.

d. (U) Reduction-in-force conducted by the Brigade and MEDDAC.

(U) PANAMA AREA WAGE BASE (PAWB). The PAWB remained as an issue of primary importance to the DOD components, the Panama Canal Commission, labor organizations and the Republic of Panama. After much deliberation, the principals of the Panama Area Personnel Board (i.e., Administrator, PCC; Commander in Chief, USSOUTHCOM; and ASA(CW)) agreed that the PAWB should be eliminated. A three phase plan to return to pre-treaty wages was approved by the Board as follows:

a. (U)	Step 1.	Eliminate one-fifth of difference between New Wage Base and pre-Treaty wages.	January 1984
b. (U)	Step 2.	Eliminate another fifth of the difference.	October 1984
c. (U)	Step 3.	Eliminate the remaining difference.	October 1985

(U) The end result of having to adopt the above approach will be that by 1 October 1985 virtually all employees working side-by-side performing similiar work will be paid equal wages. Additionally, the continuing union and political pressures and criticisms will have been resolved.

(U) LABOR RELATIONS. After having all the union elections and challenges settled in late 1982, the union and management finally got down to serious contract negotiations. The Air Force and Panama Area Exchange completed their negotiations with the National Maritime Union (NMU) in late 1983. These contracts are currently undergoing a post-audit review within their

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agencies to insure they comply with law and regulation. The Army has been in negotiations with the DOD Coalition (American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Local 1907 and the American Federation of Government Employees Local 14 and 1805) since early in 1983. Progress has been slow due to failure to reach agreement on the "ground rules," which govern the negotiation process, until late summer. Both parties expect that a contract will be signed early in 1984. The Department of Defense Dependents Schools (DODDS) is also involved in protracted negotiations with the Panama Canal Federation of Teachers (American Federation of Teachers - AFL/CIO). These negotiations commenced over a year ago and to date very little has been agreed upon. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service has attempted to get the parties together but has been unsuccessful thus far. The basic problem in these negotiations is that the union is attempting to negotiate matters which management has declared non-negotiable by virtue of law or regulation (e.g., hours of work, fringe benefits, assignment of work, assignment of housing). Negotiations are scheduled to resume in January 1984, however, until the negotiability disputes are resolved by the Federal Labor Relations Authority, little progress is expected.

(U) LIVING QUARTERS ALLOWANCE (LQA) FOR DOD CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES. One of the most serious problems that is still unresolved at years end is the severe shortage of Army housing. This situation will be further exacerbated on 1 October 1984 when approximately 600 plus eligible DODDS and MEDDAC employees that transferred from the old Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone Government, lose their housing privileges with the Panama Canal Commission (PCC). Section 1217(D) of PL96-70, the Panama Canal Act of 1979, prohibits agencies from paying certain overseas differentials and allowances to employees in Panama. Therefore, legislation is being proposed to delete DOD employees from this provision of the Act and authorization of a LQA to those that may be forced to live on the local economy. We are anticipating that a bill will be introduced in Congress by early February 1984. Although negotiations with the Government of Panama are in progress to obtain a temporary lease-back arrangement for some 408 Panama Canal Commission housing units that are to be transferred to Panama, this will not be a long term solution to the problem.

PART II

STAFF ACTIONS

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OPERATIONS

(U) CURRENT OPERATIONS:

a. (U) Naval Presence: Two CVBG's (USS Ranger and USS Coral Sea) and the USS New Jersey operated in the waters off CENTAM. The USS New Jersey also made a port visit to the port of Balboa. Many VIP parties were received both at sea and in port. Flight operations were conducted from the carriers to include a recon flight over the Panama Canal.

b. (U) Guatemala: Helos from JTF-11 at Palmerola, HO flew to Guatemala to recover a downed Guatemalan aircraft after approval was granted by Vice President Bush.

c. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ A-7 Operations: A-7's from Howard AFB supported by KC-135's flew two missions toward the Nicaragua coast in order to discover the Nicaraguan radar capability.

d. ~~(S)~~ El Salvador DAO Helo support: Two UH1 helos from the 193rd Infantry Brigade supported DAO operations. On several occasions, DAO asked that additional support from helo assets at JTF-11 be provided.

e. (U) El Salvador: Movement of El Salvadorean students to and from the RMTC was accomplished on several occasions with Howard AFB and JTF-11 based C-130 aircraft and paid for with FMS funds.

f. (U) SCJ3-SCJ2 Cooperation: Increased efforts were made to coordinate information between the JOC and the TIC. Operation personnel started attending the daily J2 briefing to receive an update on theater and world events.

g. (U) TIGRE ISLAND Radar: One man was injured by an accidential rifle discharge while working at TIGRE ISLAND, HO.

h. ~~(S)~~ SAR for CENTAM: Several attempts were made to obtain USAF assets to perform the SAR mission in CENTAM. USAF recommended disapproval to JCS on all requests.

i. (U) Search and Rescue: During 1983 the U.S. Air Force Southern Air Division Rescue Coordination Center (RCC), USSOUTHCOM agent for SAR operations, processed 189 incidents. Of those incidents reported, 56 developed into missions. Of those 56 missions, there were 40 lives saved and 33 individuals assisted.

(U) COMBINED BOARD:

a. (U) General. Although severely hampered by personnel shortages this was a good year for the Combined Board (CB). A major reason for this was the excellent work done by the USMILGP Panama. They did a great deal of

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work in many areas of CB interest and the cooperations and coordination produced some good results. The personnel picture looks much better for both the US and Panama contingents in the upcoming year. By 1 June 1984 there will be two more action officers on the US side, making a total of three, and Panama has recently increased to four action officers. This should make the CB a much more viable organization.

b. (U) Accomplishment:

(1) (U) Humanitarian Assistance: Thanks to some excellent work by the USMILGP Panama an excellent, viable program of Humanitarian Assistance has been established in Panama. This has been a two-fold program with a series of Civil Affairs Seminars being conducted by the 361st Civil Affairs Bde (USAR), Pensacola, Florida and a series of Medical Assistance visits to outlying areas using the availability of doctors attending courses in tropical medicine given by the Naval Medical Research Training Unit, an element of Gorgas Memorial Laboratory. Through these programs the Panama Defense Force (PDF) has learned how to organize and conduct their own program and have participated in several combined operations.

(2) (U) Training in the Interior: For many years US training has been confined to training areas that were designated by the Panama Canal Treaty. Recently, the US has secured permission to conduct High Altitude Helicopter training in the Volcan region of Panama and are currently developing an engineer exercise in the Azuero Peninsula. Additionally Panama has invited a US company to train with the PDF unit in Rio Hato and the annual Canal Defense exercise will be conducted away from the banks of the Canal for the first time.

(3) (U) Search and Rescue (SAR): Although Panama has the international responsibility for SAR within its borders and in its national waters they have always relied on the US to accomplish this mission. The US has worked hard to shift this activity to Panama and the past year has shown some results. They now have a Search and Rescue Center, personnel assigned to responsible positions and a genuine interest to develop their capabilities.

(4) (U) Medical Evacuations (MEDEVAC): The US has historically performed this humanitarian service for Panamanian civilians when a real emergency existed. This past year we have been very successful in transferring a large percentage of these missions to the Panamanian Air Force (FAP). The FAP now has a doctor devoted to this mission and dedicated helicopters and support personnel. They now have a MEDEVAC section. The US still assists when needed, but requests for our assistance have gone from two or three a week to less than one a month in the last year.

(5) (U) Combined Exercises: Another area where the USMILGP Panama has been very effective is in the coordination of combined exercises between the PDF and US forces. Today almost all major activities in Panama are

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combined. An area that we hope to improve on is the integration of small units in the combined exercises. The way they are now conducted there is very little soldier to soldier contact.

c. (U) Pending Actions:

(1) (U) General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA): The U.S. has been trying for several years to come to an agreement by where the US and Panama can exchange classified information regarding the protection and defense of the Panama Canal. Several technical problems have inhibited the signing of such an agreement. The U.S. is now very close, actually to within coming to an agreement on three or four words. This document is very important, because without it the U.S. can do no realistic combined planning for the defense of the Panama Canal.

(2) ~~(S)~~ BLUE BLADE: In 1984 the annual Canal Defense Exercise will be conducted in the Bocas del Toro province of Panama. This will be a counterinsurgency exercise conducted in the August/September timeframe. The significance of this is that all previous Canal Defense exercises have been conducted within the confines of the old "Panama Canal Zone" while BLUE BLADE 84 will be conducted in the interior.

(3) ~~(S)~~ Canal Vulnerabilities Study: At the request of the Commander in Chief of the PDF the U.S. is attempting to coordinate a combined study of the vulnerability of the Panama Canal to terrorists activities. Both countries have unilateral thoughts and plans on the subject, but this will be the first time the U.S. has attempted to coordinate/consolidate the information, ideas and plans. The signing of the GSOMIA is important to the effectiveness of this project.

(U) JOINT RECONNAISSANCE CENTER (JRC):

a. ~~(S)~~ JRC Role Expansion: The Joint Reconnaissance Center completed it's first full year of operation in which it experienced a rapid role expansion to include establishment of a 24-hour watch center. In addition to Peacetime Aerial Reconnaissance Program (PARPRO) assets, CORONET PLAYER, ORDWAY GROVE, JITTERY PROP and several other national assets, on 1 March, BIELD KIRK, FULL TETHER and MARIGOLD were introduced into the theater as tactical reconnaissance assets under Operation BLUNT ARROW.

b. ~~(S)~~ Aerial Reconnaissance/and Tactical Assets: BLUNT ARROW Operations commenced 1 Mar and comprised both PARPRO assets and Tactical Assets. The major tactical assets introduced for the operation were BIELD KIRK, FULL TETHER and MARIGOLD. The program continues at a reduced level of activity but has made outstanding contributions to the establishment of a real time tactical operations/intelligence communications network.

c. ~~(S)~~ JRC Augmentation: The increased level of activity created by BLUNT ARROW and the assumption of 24-hour operations far outstripped the

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four-man JRC Staff and facilities of the JRC; an immediate call went out to augment the JRC staff. As an interim solution, TDY augmentees arrived from CENTCOM, SAC, 193d Inf Bde and PACOM until a maximum of eight were on station. An increased manning was also recommended and authorized, but not filled during the year. In addition to personnel augmentation, the JRC had a new operations/radio room constructed as a hub for Intelligence (J2) and Operations (J3). This created a forum for closer interaction between J2 and J3.

d. ~~(S)~~ CONSTANT TAKE/VOLANT PALM: In June, CONSTANT TAKE arrived in theater for an initial sixty to ninety day deployment. The value of this mission was proven and, as a result, an interim replacement platform (VOLANT PALM) was fielded in December. Two permanent assets are programmed for deployment in FY 86.

e. ~~(S)~~ CORONET PLAYER: CORONET PLAYER continued providing valuable intelligence support and increased it's operations to include Guatemala. This program participated in Operation BLUNT ARROW during which it conducted a monthly high of 28 missions. The system deployed in support of Operation URGENT FURY on 26 October and returned on 5 November.

f. ~~(S)~~ ORDWAY GROVE: Operations terminated on 30 Sep and the system returned to CONUS. This unit operation was the 1983 recipient of the NSA Director's Trophy for the most significant intelligence contribution by a Tactical System. As a result of Project ORDWAY GROVE, the CRAZY HORSE system began development and funds for construction of facilities at Palmerola AB, HO were approved for FY 85.

g. ~~(S)~~ JITTERY PROP: JITTERY PROP continued basic surveillance operations with one vessel until the start of Operation BLUNT ARROW, on 1 March. With the advent of BLUNT ARROW, a second combatant was deployed which allowed for a rotation that provided continuous on-station multi-discipline surveillance operations and advisory assistance to reconnaissance platforms. This rotation continued until coverage was reduced on 26 October to one vessel with a maximum 20 day monthly station time. The following Naval vessels participated in JITTERY PROP Operations: USS VREELAND, USS BLAKELY, USS JULIUS A. FURER, USS ESTOCIN, USS GALLERY, USS CLIFTON SPRAGUE, USS JOHN E. BYRD, USS GLOVER, USS SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON, USS JOHN L. HALL, USS CONNOLE.

h. (U) On-going Projects: At year end, the following projects were on-going:

a. Deployment of US Army Aerial Exploitation Battalion

b. S-515 Imagery Platform Development

c. RPV Development

d. Crazy Horse Deployment

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e. BIELD KIRK deployment to Palmerola

f. Development of an Advisory Warning Support System

(U) WEATHER CELL:

a. ~~(S)~~ Establishment of a USSOUTHCOM Weather Support Cell. In early June 1982, as a result of the increasing aerial reconnaissance effort being conducted by USSOUTHCOM, a weather support cell was established to support the Joint Reconnaissance Center (JRC), the Theater Intelligence Center (TIC), and provide staff and briefing support to USCINCSO and his staff. A single staff weather officer was brought from the Howard Base Weather Station to provide daily support to USSOUTHCOM. During the first six months of reconnaissance operations by the BIELD KIRK and CONSTANT SEEK aircraft, weather caused significant loss of mission effectiveness. An enhanced weather support package was designed to provide real time support to the planning, operating, and retargeting of reconnaissance assets. In December, Tactical Imagery Display System (TIDS) terminal was installed in the JRC/TIC area to provide near real time weather satellite data. In August, a Tactical Forecast Unit was established at Howard to provide specialized weather briefing support to the reconnaissance aircrews as well as support exercise AHUAS TARA II in Honduras.

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INTELLIGENCE

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ INTRODUCTION: [redacted]

(U) GENERAL

a. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ [redacted]

b. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ [redacted]

FOIA 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3); 10 U.S.C. §424

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Sec 1.1(b) (1)

c. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Sec 1.1(b) (1)

Sec 1.3(b)(1) (b)(6)

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d. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Sec 1.1(b) (1)

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(U) REAL WORLD INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT.

a. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ [redacted]

b. ~~(S)~~ [redacted]

c. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ [redacted]

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LOGISTICS

(U) DEVELOPMENT OF A FIELD RATION FOR CENTRAL AMERICA.

a. (U) Background. An analysis of the production capabilities for field rations in El Salvador and Honduras was conducted in August 1983 by representatives of this Command and the U.S. Army Natick R & D Center. The survey determined that development of a production program in El Salvador would not be cost effective and would require excessive time and resources to upgrade and establish the commercial capabilities to process the ration components. It was further determined that commercial capabilities and raw material supplies available in Honduras were sufficient to meet local and regional military demands and concluded that all efforts for development of a field ration program be concentrated in Honduras.

b. (U) Current Status. A Honduran food processing firm, "Commercial E Inversions Galaxia" has indicated that it could produce a US - Style MCI field ration tailored to the Central American diet at a substantially lower cost than the FMS cost for U.S. MCIs. It is anticipated that these rations will be tested during the US/CENTAM combined exercise, GRANADERO I, sche--duled to take place in June 1984.

~~(C)~~ LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR COMBINED JOINT TRAINING EXERCISE (CJTX) AHUAS TARA II (HONDURAS).

a. ~~(C)~~ During the period July 1983 thru February 1984, the Logistics Division planned, coordinated and supported USSOUTHCOM's most comprehensive logistical effort in connection with a combined military exercise outside of Panama. The logistical support package was a stringently structured force which was tailored from various combat service support (CSS) units of the component services and other CONUS participating activities/agencies. Operating in support and as part of the Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF), CSS Units provided supply, transportation, maintenance, field services, construction, and other related logistics requirements within a bare-base operational environment in Honduras. Key to the effectiveness of combat service support for the deployed forces at the intermediate and forward staging bases (I/FSB's) was the rapidity with which CSS Units carried out their responsibilities within the time-phased constraints of the exercise. In the case of AHUAS TARA II, deploying units and supported/supporting command staff elements were allowed approximately three (3) weeks of leadtime to plan, prepare for and deploy. Within this timeframe the tasked organizations participated in numerous time-consuming but essential planning/coordination conferences between 15 Jul - 5 Aug 83. By 6 Aug 83, advance operating/supporting units were already on site at the Air Point of Debarkation (APOD) at La Mesa Honduras. Only the U.S. Forces actions in Grenada could rival AHUAS TARA II in swift planning and execution.

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b. (U) In addition to time constraints, AHUAS TARA II posed other logistics difficulties. Perhaps the greatest for exercise CSS participants were the extended lines of communications and the lengthly duration of the exercise. It took comprehensive application of logistics and mobility coordination to make the numerous combined/joint training exercise (CJTX) tasks work. Support requirements were often given on short notice and often at austere locations with either minimal or non existant facilities.

c. (U) The responsive execution of numerous tasks and functions by USSOUTHCOM and JTF-11 component services, transportation operating agencies (TOA's) and other participating commands/agencies in support of AHUAS TARA II during deployment demonstrated timely application of basic logistic support from the outset. In turn, AHUAS TARA II greatly increased participating individual, unit and staff capability to plan, implement and control logistical operations under austere conditions within USSOUTHCOM theater of operations. Along the same lines, AHUAS TARA II significantly enhanced the proficiency of deployed forces in coordinating logistics actions both internally and with other Services, Joint and DOD organizations.

(U) DEFENSE REGIONAL INTERSERVICE SUPPORT (DRIS) PROGRAM: 1983 saw the establishment in the command of a full time civilian DRIS Coordinator. The position was filled in March in the midst of significant ongoing consolidation efforts in Real Property Maintenance Activity (RPMA) and Family Housing Management (FHM). In June, however, those consolidation efforts and other initiatives in Panama came to a virtual halt. The organization of the Joint Installation Management Flag Officer's Group (JIMFOG) at the Service Dept level plus planning concepts for the reorganization of USSOUTHCOM and its components did not provide opportunities for pursuit of DRIS goals. Consequently, virtually no progress was made in DRIS in 1983 save the continuation of normal interservicing between local components. The outlook for 1984 is more promising. The Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG) program, which was passed to the Army component is showing signs of forward movement and should produce substantial results in the next 18 months.

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PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

(U) GENERAL. The Office of the Special Assistant to the Commander-in-Chief, United States Southern Command for Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E) was established as part of the Command Group in June 1983. PA&E acts as a special staff group providing analytical support to the CINC and the USSOUTHCOM Staff.

(U) FUNCTIONS. The functions of PA&E are as follows:

- Rapid analytic capability for CINC
- Long range planning in resource and facility matters
- Command liaison with the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS) community
- Congressional liaison
- Assist in systems integration
- Maintain liaison with Washington issues
- Monitorship of advanced technology projects
- Provide language support
- Provide research for CINC speeches and briefings

(U) Within these functions, PA&E developed the preparation materials for USCINCSO's appearances before several Congressional Committees, meetings of the Defense Resources Board (DRB), the Army Commanders Conference, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The office has also assisted the CINC in articulating his strategy for Central America and for the initiatives required to operationalize that strategy. In addition the office has coordinated with CONUS-based national intelligence, and research and engineering communities for projects and assistance of mutual interest.

(U) STAFF. The following officers are assigned to PA&E:

Name	Position	Arrival Date	Previous
(b)(6)	CH, PA&E	31 MAY 83	HQDA, ODCSPER
(b)(6)	CH, Operations Research, System Analysis	23 AUG 83	HQDA, ODCSOPS

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Navy	(b)(6)	CH, Program Analysis	15 AUG 83	Staff, Inter-American Defense Board
	(b)(6)	Program Analyst	15 JUN 83	HQDA, ODCSOPS
		Program Analyst	3 AUG 83	Air Command & Staff College

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ENGINEERING

(U) STAFF ENGINEER SECTION. A most significant aspect of USSOUTHCOM reorganization occurred with the creation of a separate USSOUTHCOM engineer staff section. Beginning in March, a series of special, engineer-related projects focused attention outside Panama and caused a significant change in attitude regarding the role of USSOUTHCOM. Heretofore there had been no staff engineer. Evolution of the Regional Military Training Center and Joint Training Exercise AHUAS TARA II were the prime movers in recognizing the need to properly address the rapidly expanding engineer function. Staffing efforts finally produced interim results in September when COL Phillip Weinert was assigned as the first USSOUTHCOM Staff Engineer with a staff of three officers, one NCO, and a clerk typist. Out of cycle Joint Manpower Planning has been submitted and is pending JCS approval for formal staffing of this section.

(U) MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Construction in Panama continued to be facility modifications created by the Panama Canal Treaties and upgrade of facilities to carry through 1999. Most significant were expansions to Gorgas Army Hospital, modifications to the Army Component Headquarters at Fort Clayton and various barracks and housing modernizations. The major project outside Panama is extension of Palmerola airfield at Comayagua, Honduras which is scheduled for completion in CY 1984. This $11.3 million project is a first step towards an increased U.S. capability in LATAM.

(U) TROOP CONSTRUCTION, JTX AHUAS TARA II. This Joint Training Exercise involved the combined assets and efforts of Navy Construction Battalion 74, Detachment AT and the Army 46th Engineer Battalion (CBT) (HVY) in various locations throughout Honduras beginning in September 1983 and into 1984. Their most significant accomplishemnts were building/expanding three airfields to temporary C130 capability, performing terrain reinforcement, construction of several hundred temporary wooden structures, well drilling, and other miscellaneous exercise construction (humanitarian assistance). The success of these exercise construction activities has laid the groundwork for future exercises involving use of military engineers.

(U) NATIONAL GUARD ENGINEER TRAINING, COSTA RICA/PANAMA. Planning nearly reached fruition for overseas deployment of US National Guard engineers to Costa Rica to perform road building and airfield construction. Up until political sensitivities caused postponement, this training concept was well developed. Current plans are to conduct an exercise in Panama while keeping open possibilities in Costa Rica for the future. The use of National Guard Army Engineers will be a first in Central America.

(U) CENTRAL AMERICAN TROPICAL BUILDINGS FOR COSTA RICAN RURAL GUARDS. To assist the Costa Rican Rural/Civil living conditions along their northern border, USSOUTHCOM provided building materials under FMS and an engineer mobile training team to assist in the construction of 37 wooden buildings.

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Designated the Central American Tropical Building, this structure was designed and developed in Panama by 193d Infantry Brigade and has been used extensively since as a cost effective substitute for the GP medium tent.

(U) EXPANDED ENGINEER INTEREST IN LATAM. A wide variety of other significant engineer initiatives was introduced during 1983. These included proposals for tactical bridging and prepositioned electrical generators, development of a LATAM construction manual and beginning of an engineer data bank, assistance with the Honduras/El Salvador border marking, plans for combined engineer training in Ecuador and a generally increased role of military engineers in support of the USSOUTHCOM mission.

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USSOUTHCOM COMMUNICATIONS

(U) NEW J6 DIRECTORATE. On 15 June 1983 the Chief of Staff declared "J6" the official title of the new Communications-Electronics and Automated Systems Directorate. COL Charles L. Gordon, the new J6 Director, arrived at USSOUTHCOM on 7 June and became the first full time director (the position had previously been filled by an O-6 that was also the 193d C-E Officer and the Commander of USACC-Panama). The directorate was reorganized into a Current Operations Division; a Plans, Programs, and Projects Division; and incorporated the Automated Systems Division which was formerly under J3. On 28 June 83 MAJ (P) Michael C. Moehlenkamp arrived at the J6 directorate and was assigned as Chief of the Plans, Programs and Projects Division.

(U) EXERCISES

(U) AHUAS TARA I (AT-I). Exercise AT-I (1-5 Feb 83) was conducted using the Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE) from MacDill AFB, FL. The deployment of this unit to CENTAM resulted in superb communications support to AT-I and most importantly, provided an opportunity for J6 personnel to update many OPLANS/ CONPLANS that had been prepared based on doctrinal theories. With the success of AT-I, a model was developed that continues to lay the ground work for follow-on exercises.

(U) AHUAS TARA II (AT-II). The JCSE returned to CENTAM for Exercise AT-II in early August 1983. The knowledge gained during AT-I made AT-II a resounding success. The relatively short deployment of JCSE (45 days) and subsequent transition to a joint communications element consisting of communications units from the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps added a new dimension to the planning expertise of the USSOUTHCOM J6 Directorate. The length of AT-II (the longest exercise ever in CENTAM) fully taxed the USSOUTHCOM J6 staff and new skills were realized in the logistics areas. AT-II was still in progress at the end of 1983.

(U) KINDLE LIBERTY 83. KINDLE LIBERTY 83 (11-18 Feb 83) provided the opportunity to provide communications support to unconventional warfare forces. The exercise taught many lessons and resulted in a better understanding by USSOUTHCOM and component C-E staffs of unconventional warfare and the associated communications requirements.

(U) FUERZAS UNIDAS IN COLOMBIA (18 JUNE TO 15 JULY) AND ECUADOR (23 JULY TO 5 AUGUST). These exercises, though relatively small, provide extensive opportunities for combined planning with foreign forces. The communications support provided by USSOUTHCOM components and JCSE was good and provided excellent training vehicles for all concerned.

~~(S)~~ PRESSURE POINT 84. The JCS-sponsored worldwide Command Post Exercise (PRESSURE POINT 84, 16-22 Nov 83) provided an opportunity to test communications modules of the Force Module Concept for Force Planning. During

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the exercise, USSOUTHCOM communications systems were played under stress conditions and vulnerabilities examined. The WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN) played a vital role in the exchange of information between exercise participants. PRESSURE POINT 84 provided the USSOUTHCOM staff with an excellent opportunity for hands-on training with WWMCCS ADP support. Lessons learned from the exercise will aid in refinement of the Communications Package Force Modules and for improvements in survivability of USSOUTHCOM communications systems.

(U) USCINCSO Support

(U) COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT TO USCINCSO. A special communications package consisting of a URC-101 TACSAT radio, Vinson secured, and a tactical facsimile device was provided to USCINCSO for communications. It has insured that USCINCSO has effective command and control regardless of his geographical location.

~~(C)~~ REQUIRED OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES. Three Required Operational Capability (ROC) documents were signed by CINCSOUTH and submitted to JCS. One was for a Regional Voice Network, submitted in January, to provide reliable secure voice capability to all Military Liaison Offices in the Southern Command AOR. A WWMCCS Required Operational Capability (ROC) package was submitted 26 Oct 83 requesting WWMCCS Host/Node status for USSOUTHCOM. These ROCs were still under review by OJCS at the end of 1983. A third ROC for a CENTAM Regional Communications System was submitted for validation but has subsequently been withdrawn.

(U) DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY (DCA). DCA teams visited the command headquarters regularly throughout the year to design command, control and communications upgrades necessary to support the great increase in activity in 1983. The result was a design for a system of mini computers throughout the headquarters. These mini computers would have automated message distribution through connectivity to WWMCCS and AUTODIN. The team also designed upgrades for the command center briefing and graphics facility, as well as supporting communications upgrades. They noted requirements for a new satellite earth terminal, improved AUTOVON capacity, a new microwave system to FT Amador as well as upgrades throughout the Panama microwave system. They also noted technical control upgrade requirements and a need for an improved radio antenna field at USSOUTHCOM.

~~(C)~~ FREEZE FRAME TELEVISION. A Freeze Frame television was installed in the new Theater Intelligence Center (TIC) In May 1983. The system was put together for a demonstration of capability and operated only intermittently. Logistics support was provided by the Defense Communications Agency and several subcontractors. The system was limited to operating in an unclassified mode because of a TEMPEST problem at the Pentagon. Resolution of the problem was under study at the end of the year.

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(U) AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

(U) ADP EQUIPMENT (ADPE) CONFIGURATION CHANGES. In April, five new Honeywell 7705W VIP terminals arrived to increase ASD's terminal support to the command. One additional keypunch unit was leased in June to support data entry.

(U) ADPE CONFIGURATION AND FACILITY CHANGE PLANS. Initial steps were taken in 1983 in planning for several major ADPE configuration and facility changes:

a. (U) IDHS. Logicon Corporation, under contract to Department of the Army, began a six-month study effort in October 1983 to design an ADP system at USSOUTHCOM that would provide J2 with automated message handling, better local intelligence processing, and more assured entry into the IDHS-II Network. J2 is the on-site contract monitor.

b. (U) FACILITY. On 26 August 83, the USSOUTHCOM Chief of Staff, at the direction of USCINCSO, directed Building 1226 at Fort Amador be prepared to house the WWMCCS and IDHS computers, J6-ASD personnel, and portions of J2. Follow-on estimates of the work required to prepare building 1226 as a Special Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) and as a computer facility greatly exceeded the original engineer estimates. Additional studies and decisions are expected early in 1984 concerning the location of the USSOUTHCOM ADP facility.

(U) ADP OPERATIONS AND ORGANIZATION. In February, ASD deployed a WWMCCS terminal to Honduras in support of AHUAS TARA '83. The equipment was kept in constant use approximately 16 hours/day during the exercise. This was the first time USSOUTHCOM had used this capability. During the month of March all of ASD except computer operations was moved to Bldg 153 to allow construction in the tunnel of the new J2 TIC. In conjunction with this move, ASD established a secure remote terminal facility in Bldg 153 for use by HQ USSOUTHCOM personnel who do not have access to the terminals in the tunnel.

(U) COMMAND AND CONTROL APPLICATIONS. Command and Control efforts were concentrated on conversion of USSOUTHCOM unique systems to the LEVEL 6 and exercise support.

a. (U) CALENDAR SYSTEM. Calendar System was modified to be a USSOUTHCOM LEVEL 6 online system to ease data entry and report production. It was placed under the auspices of the Chief of Staff with operational control with the J3 Operations NCO. With personnel changes in the Chief of Staff office and in the Command Section, the LEVEL 6 calendar system has been set aside and replaced by one maintained on the Chief of Staff's word processor.

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b. (U) BILINGUAL IDENTIFICATION (BID) SYSTEM. The BID system which tracks the identification cards required by the Panama Canal Treaty has been converted to run on the USSOUTHCOM LEVEL 6.

c. (U) BILLET SYSTEM. The billet system was converted to run on the USSOUTHCOM LEVEL 6.

(U) PANAMA DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS DCS.

~~(S)~~ INSTALLATION OF SECURE VOICE AND FACSIMILE. USSOUTHCOM received 26 Vinson-Harris Subscriber Terminals (VST) and 2 Vinson-Harris Trunk Terminals (VTT). Wide-band KY-3 terminals were removed from the Law Enforcement Agency, 210 Combat Aviation Battalion and 2/5 Inf Bn, and elements of the 193d Inf Bde, and replaced with VST's. Two VTT's were installed in the USACC-Panama AUTOSEVOCOM facility by USACEEIA out of FT Huachuca, Arizona. Immediately after, the 3D Bn 7SFG, the Naval Security Group Activity (Galeta Island), USSOUTHCOM (one in the Theater Intelligence Center and one in the Joint Rec Center), had VST's installed. On 15 September 1983 the voice secure system was activated with good results. The system was further expanded to include 3 VSTs in El Salvador, 2 VSTs in Honduras, 1 VST in Costa Rica, and one in Guatemala. Concurrently with the above actions, one UXC-4A Facsimile and and one FASTFAX 2000 were installed in the JRC and CMO USSOUTHCOM. One UXC-4 and one FASTFAX 2000 Facsimile was installed in El Salvador, one FASTFAX 2000 was installed in Guatemala, and one FASTFAX 2000 was installed in Costa Rica. The final system configuration allowed for secure voice throughout Panama and selected locations outside of Panama to include the CAJIT in Washington DC. Concurrently secure Facsimile traffic could be passed between USSOUTHCOM, Pentagon, El Salvador, Honduras, Cosa Rica and Guatemala.

(U) EXPANSION OF THE AN/FTC 31 SWITCH. In June of 1983 the AN/FTC-31 was expanded from a fifty line (10 interswitch and 40 subscriber) switch to 100 lines (20 interswitch and 80 subscriber). Concurrently a solid state matrix was installed and a digital conference was installed and activated. Two wideband trunks to the Continental United States (CONUS) were added during 1983. The 100% increase of wideband secure voice capability to CONUS greatly enhanced communications support to the Commander-In-Chief US Southern Command (USCINCSO) and his staff.

(U) DIGITAL MICROWAVE IMPROVEMENTS. In April of 1983 the Military Analog Microwave links in Panama were removed and replaced with Collins Digital Microwave systems. Concurrently Bulk Encryption devices were added at the microwave locations and at the Panama earth satellite station. In late November of 1983 the remaining military analog microwave system (Pacific to Atlantic) was replaced with Collins Digital microwave. The microwave responsibility was turned over to a contractor monitored by USACC Panama.

(U) COMPONENT COMMUNICATIONS

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(U) USACC-PAN COMMANDER. On 29 June 83, [redacted] assumed command of the US Army Communications Command-Panama. [redacted] also serves as Director, Communications-Electronics,193d Infantry Brigade. On 13 July [redacted] reported to USACC-Panama as COL Bogart's Deputy Commander.

(U) ALBROOK AERONAUTICAL STATION. The Albrook Aeronautical Station changed its name to the USAF Global Command and Control Station (GCCS) on 1 October 1983 to reflect its new mission of providing command and control communications vice Air Traffic Services. A corresponding reduction in force occurred. On 23 October, after receiving distress calls from a radio operator at TRUE BLUE, Grenada, the station resumed its air traffic services function as it provided ATC support to more than 70 tactical aircraft operating from CONUS and Caribbean Bases in support of operations in Grenada.

(U) NET CONTROL STATION. The 1978 CG continues to operate the Net Control Station for the Sistema-Inter Americano Telecommicaciones De Las Fuerzas Aereas (SITFA), a Spanish-only system linking the USAF with 17 other regional Air Forces. Initiatives during 1983 included 5 operator exchanges and training for radio operators from the Panama SITFA station.

(U) RADAR COVERAGE IN HONDURAS. The 1978 CG exercised operational control over USAF communications support to a tactial control radar at Cerro La Mole, Honduras including emergency maintenance and technical assists. Over 120 man days were spent TDY to Honduras, and included installation of antenna towers, actions to establish an Air Force Operations Center, and improvements to intersite connectivity.

(U) USNAVCOMMSTA BALBOA. USNAVCOMMSTA BALBOA participated in KINDLE LIBERTY 83. On 8 August they stopped providing Fleet Support. NAVCOMMSTA BALBOA closed its doors and was officially disestablished on 30 September 1983. In October the Howard Air Force communications center assumed all over the counter message service for Navy operations in, and operating out of, Panama. This action enabled the Navy to close a 60 man Navy communications center along with NAVCOMMSTA BALBOA. The Inter-American Naval Tele-communications Network (IANTN) functions became the responsibility of the newly established NAVCAMS LANT DET at Farfan, Panama.

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PLANS, POLICY AND POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE, J-5

INTRODUCTION

~~(S/NF)~~ Among all of the areas of uncertainty at the end of 1982, the most crucial concern was El Salvador--the FY 83 CRA provided less than one-third of the FY 82 security assistance allocation and the El Salvadoran Armed Forces (ESAF) remained lethargic. In January, USCINCSO (LTG Nutting) briefed the JCS that El Salvador was on the verge of losing the war unless U.S. support could be increased substantially and the ESAF could assume the offensive. Meanwhile, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada continued to form and fortify an apparent "Marxist triangle" with Soviet help. In late February, key USSOUTHCOM staff members accompanied Gen Nutting to Washington to assist the Chairman of the JCS, Gen Vessey, in preparing a series of briefings to the President on the growing crisis in Central America and the Caribbean. President Reagan, in turn, made two significant addresses on that subject which were televised nationally in March, and on 27 April he clarified U.S. policy on Central America before a joint session of Congress. From that general period forward, there occurred a dramatic upswing in interest toward the region and in USSOUTHCOM-initiated Security Development activities with allies, although Congress never provided the funding levels needed and in fact sent in the GAO to investigate alleged circumventions of certain legal sanctions--allegations which proved to be unfounded. The JCS approved in December a new position on the long-range strategy for Latin America which provided specific recommendations for implementing the Administration's policies through the year 2000.

~~(S)~~ Combined Exercise Ahuas Tara I with Honduras, which included major humanitarian assistance initiatives, had taken place and a Seabee drought relief project had begun in Costa Rica when one of the main events of the year occurred--the change of command on 25 May during which Gen Vessey pinned four stars on both Gen Nutting, outgoing USCINCSO, and Gen Gorman, his successor. Gen Gorman, while continuing essentially along the same strategic path, i.e., applying military capability (as opposed to military force) in constructive, creative ways to counter the multi-dimensional low intensity conflict being waged in the region, took immediate steps to strengthen and accelerate the various means of authorized U.S. assistance. Principal emphasis went to training for the El Salvadorans, combined exercises with the Hondurans and others, support for humanitarian assistance projects, an effective theater reconnaissance/intelligence program, increased/consistent security assistance for the region, and selective U.S. presence designed to enhance confidence among allies and at the same time to serve notice to adversaries. On the latter point, swing-by visits of carrier battle groups and other USN combatants made a notable impression. Other results were the opening of the Honduran Regional Military Training Center (RMTC) in June (to train Salvadoran and Honduran units at first; others later); training of 487 ESAF officer cadets at Ft. Benning, GA; Exercise Ahuas Tara II with Honduras (the largest USSOUTHCOM exercise ever conducted); substantial humanitarian assistance support to Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, and Ecuador; establishment of a Joint Reconnaissance Center and Theater Intelligence Center in the headquarters, plus the deployment of

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aerial and naval sensor platforms to the AOR; the development of multi-year security assistance funding plans for the countries of Central America, starting with supplemental funding of $259M for FY 84; and a critical examination of the USSOUTHCOM force structure vis-a-vis the missions to be performed in the decade of the eighties and beyond.

~~(S)~~ By June, the stage was set for implementation of the El Salvadoran National Campaign Plan completed in April on the basis of the 1981 strategy study (Woerner Report). With operational planning and assistance teams (OPATs) in place (provided initially from USSOUTHCOM assets) in San Vicente and Usulutan, and with $30M FMS credits reprogrammed by Congress (in response to a request for $110M), the campaign got off to a good start and maintained momentum through September. Although the effort never expanded into Usulutan, the results in San Vicente were quite successful. Unfortunately, the ESAF backed off in October and the guerrillas assumed the offensive through the end of the year. BG Fred F. Woerner, Cdr, 193d Inf Bde, headed a second team in September and October to reassess the ESAF's progress and strategy since the 1981 study. The chief conclusions reached were that the strategy remains sound but that ESAF performance and U.S. funding have been insufficient to the task. The Minister of Defense launched a number of drastic organizational and leadership changes in November which may make a big difference in the new year. Following the FY 84 CRA of $64.8M, it was calculated that an added $178.7M was needed to implement the strategy, i.e., pursue the national campaign and protect the 1984 elections. That amount was included in the FY 84 supplemental mentioned earlier.

(U) Aside from the temporary set-back in El Salvador, other events in the region were more positive. Secretary of Defense Weinberger visited Panama, El Salvador, and Honduras in September and graduated the first Salvadoran battalion trained at the RMTC. After assuming command of Panama's National Guard in August, Gen Noriega in September and December signed informal agreements with Gen Gorman to continue the U.S. Army School of the Americas past 30 September 1984 as the Pan American Institute of Military Science and National Development. Gen Noriega and Gen Alvarez, Chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, were the main protagonists in seeking to revive the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA) which had been moribund since 1978. The military chiefs of Panama, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador met in Guatemala City on 1 Oct to pursue this, but by year's end nothing concrete had materialized.

(U) In July, President Reagan formed the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, headed by Dr. Henry Kissinger, to chart a long-term course for democracy, economic improvement and peace in Central America. USCINCSO met with the entire Commission during its visit to Panama in October, and key USSOUTHCOM staff members briefed a portion of the group. Concluding that the crisis in Central America endangers fundamental strategic and moral interests of the U.S., the Commission arrived at several recommendations:

a. $5B in comprehensive aid should be provided to Central America over the next five years;

b. $400M in economic assistance should be provided now (FY 84);

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c. $259M additional security assistance should be provided now (FY 84);

d. A Central American Development Organization should be established. Enabling legislation, entitled the Central America Democracy, Peace, and Development Initiative Act of 1984, was being drawn up at year's end for consideration by the President. It is important to note that the FY 84 supplemental and multi-year security assistance funding package which had been in work for several months between USSOUTHCOM, OJCS, and OSD, and which had been sent by SECDEF to SECSTATE on 29 Nov for coordination and submission to the President, was to be folded into this legislation. It was hoped that the President would submit the proposal to Congress early in the new year.

(U) Certainly a marked boost to regional solidarity and respect for U.S. ability to move decisively resulted from the military action in Grenada in October. This combined operation in cooperation with the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States effectively took out one corner of the Marxist triangle and gave the two remaining "points" reason to pause, at least momentarily. The sharp success of the effort also gave new impetus to the ongoing Contadora negotiation process.

(U) Elsewhere in Latin America, Bolivia and Argentina were recertified to receive U.S. security assistance in recognition of their installation of democratically elected governments. A USMILGP was reestablished in Bolivia in July. Combined exercises were conducted with the armed forces of Paraguay, Uruguay, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Bolivia, in addition to the aforementioned exercises with Honduras and the annual canal defense exercise with Panama. USCINCSO and his component commanders made a total of 51 representational visits during the year. In December, Gen Gorman attended the inauguration of President Alfonsin in Argentina as an official member of the U.S. delegation headed by Vice-President Bush.

SUMMARY OF REPRESENTATIONAL VISITS IN 1983 (U)

CINC: El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Colombia, and Argentina

DCINC/USAF Component Commander: Honduras, Peru, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and Venezuela

Army Component Commander: Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Uruguay, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Colombia, and Venezuela

Navy Component Commander: Costa Rica, Colombia, Uruguay, Belize, Honduras, and El Salvador

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(U) All in all, 1983 ended on a much more positive note than the previous year. We recorded substantial progress in virtually all areas of the Security Development Program--best year ever for combined exercises, unprecedented expansion in humanitarian assistance, increased representational visits and intelligence collection/sharing, added training opportunities for allies, growth of unit/personnel exchange programs, and even a slight increase in actual security assistance dollars allocated to Latin America, although when computed as a percentage of worldwide totals, there was a relative decrease (the worldwide figure went up by 35% while the Latin American portion rose only about 4%). El Salvador, bolstered by a net $45.4M from the FY 84 CRA ($19.4M was frozen pending progress on land reform and conviction of the nuns' murderers), had completed its military reorganization and was prepared to retake the offensive early in the new year. Sustained progress for El Salvador and other Central American allies will depend largely on how Congress responds to the recommendations, particularly the funding levels, of the Kissinger Commission.

(U) The J-5 Directorate has been a primary player in the considerable and demanding staff requirements associated with the foregoing activities. Particular progress was made in the deliberate operational planning function. With one exception, we have continued the four-division structure as follows: Policy and Strategy, Plans and Force Development, Politico-Military Affairs, and Security Development. The one exception was the addition in November of the Special Assistant for Civil Affairs, a two-man office provided by the 361st Civil Affairs Bde (Res) under the Army's CAPSTONE Alignment Program. This new office has been a tremendous asset. Total authorized manpower for the directorate remained at 24 for FY 83; of eleven spaces requested for FY 84, two were approved, even though ten new spaces (five for FY 84 and five for FY 85) were validated by a JCS Manpower Survey Team.

(U) The current director remains [redacted] The deputy is [redacted] The directorate is located on the ground floor, northeast wing, Montague Hall (Building 88), Quarry Heights, Panama. However, the directorate is slated to move just after the first of the year to Andrews Hall (Building 83), also at Quarry Heights.

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(U) Major Conferences.

(U) USSOUTHCOM MILITARY LIAISON OFFICE (MLO) COMMANDERS' CONFERENCE:

~~(S)~~ We held our twentieth annual conference, 28 February - 4 March 1983, at Howard Air Force Base. It was the largest and most productive MLO Conference ever held by this command. Representatives from each of the 20 countries in the USSOUTHCOM area addressed the conference. The conference theme, "Security Development for the 80's," was initiated at our 1982 conference. Each MLO commander provided a three-year overview of his Security Development Program (SDP) and then addressed specific topics of interest in his country. Lieutenant General Wallace H. Nutting, then USCINCSO, opened the conference, building on the Security Development theme introduced the previous year. He addressed the expanding focus of U.S. interests in Latin America and underscored USSOUTHCOM's substantially increased role in the region. Noting that USSOUTHCOM's voice is being heard in Washington, he elaborated on the concept of "building the coalition" which had been introduced into the Defense Guidance--our vision of the *future. He cautioned that coalition is really a peacetime partnership of many* dimensions and that, if carefully and tenaciously pursued, it could provide the enduring basis for long-term cooperation in support of hemispheric security. He expressed particular concern about the situation in Central America, recommending markedly increased training assistance to El Salvador and continuation of "confidence-building" actions in Honduras. He challenged all to continue efforts to enhance Security Development throughout the region.

(U) Highlights of the conference were joint presentations given by the U.S. Ambassador to Panama, the Honorable Everett E. Briggs, and MLO Commander [redacted] (b)(6) and the U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua, the Honorable Anthony C.E. Quainton, and MLO Commander [redacted] (b)(6) We were also honored and stimulated by a luncheon address given by the Archbishop of Panama, the [redacted] (b)(6) on "Peace and Justice in Latin America." [redacted] (b)(6) a Notre Dame graduate and Latin American expert, presented an historical summary of the Roman Catholic Church's development in Latin America, with special focus on Central America. El Salvador was particularly spotlighted and in-depth coverage devoted to Honduras, Guatemala, Panama, and Nicaragua. [redacted] (b)(6) COMUSMILGP Guatemala, provided an excellent recapitulation of the successful Guatemala "Beans and Bullets" counter-insurgency campaign. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the Guatemalan effort has received little or no outside help.

~~(S)~~ [redacted] (b)(6) COMUSMILGP Honduras, spoke of the fledgling democracy in Honduras and the positive direction of President Suazo's government. Unfortunately, Honduras' poor economy does not provide an ability to buy the equipment and training necessary to meet the growing Nicaraguan threat. The refugee problem in Honduras is acute, with refugees from El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala competing for extremely limited government services. [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) COMUSMILGP Argentina, provided a post-Falklands/Malvinas update and suggested some initiatives the U.S. could take to begin mending fences and rebuilding military-to-military relationships in Argentina. There is little doubt that the U.S. relationship with Latin America was hurt by the Falklands/Malvinas War.

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(U) Conference arrangements were planned and coordinated by [(b)(6)] [(b)(6)] and [(b)(6)] of the J5 Directorate.

(U) USSOUTHCOM TRI-SERVICE TRAINING CONFERENCE:

(U) The 1983 Tri-Service Training Conference, hosted by Headquarters United States Air Force Southern Air Division (USAFSO) was held in Panama, 7-10 March 1983. Presenting briefs were representatives from the Defense Security Assistance Agency, Defense Language Institute-English Language Center, Office of Naval Education and Training, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OP-63), the Marine Corps, U.S. Coast Guard, USAF Directorate of International Programs, USAF Military Training Affairs Group, Department of the Army, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, Atlantic Command, Tactical Air Command Security Assistance Office, U.S. Army Security Assistance Training Management Office, Inter-American Geodetic School, Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management, U.S. Southern Command, U.S. Navy Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School, U.S. Army School of the Americas, and the Inter-American Air Forces Academy.

(U) Each day following the briefs, individual country workshops were held between country and service representatives to further refine individual training requirements for FY83 and submit requirements for FY84.

(U) Conference arrangements were planned and coordinated by USAFSO's Maj Edward C. Lynn, USAF.

(U) USSOUTHCOM TRI-SERVICE PERSONNEL EXCHANGE PROGRAM (PEP) CONFERENCE:

(U) Our second annual Tri-Service PEP Conference, hosted by the United States Naval Forces Southern Command (USNAVSO), was held at Quarry Heights, Panama, 14-18 November 1983. Representatives from Headquarters, Department of the Army, USSOUTHCOM, and USSOUTHCOM's service components joined the 33 exchange officers at the conference.

(U) The purpose of the conference was to bring together all the PEP officers in Latin America to inform them of current initiatives in Latin America and to discuss their role as U.S. service members serving with the armed forces of our Latin American allies. During the first two days of the conference, topics of general interest were presented by representatives of the USSOUTHCOM staff, U.S. Army Medical Activity - Panama, Army/Air Force Exchange Service, and USAFSO. The last three days were devoted to the component commands for discussion of service-specific subjects.

(U) The exchange officers gave a brief description of their role in the host country armed forces and expressed their opinions/recommendations for continued support of training and exchange programs in Latin America. PEP officers from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela and Paraguay attended the conference.

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(U) Conference arrangements were planned and coordinated by USNAVSO's [redacted]

(U) CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN ARMIES (CAA):

(U) The XV Conference of American Armies was hosted by the Venezuelan Army in Caracas, Venezuela, on 4-7 October 1983. This biennial meeting of the chiefs of the American armies provides a forum for senior commanders to meet and deliberate on issues of mutual interest within the Western Hemisphere.

(U) General John A. Wickham, Jr, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, headed the United States delegation. One of the primary accomplishments of the XV CAA was the establishment of a Permanent Executive Secretariat in Santiago, Chile.

(U) INTER-AMERICAN NAVAL CONFERENCE (IANC):

(U) The XI Inter-American Conference was hosted by the Colombian Navy and held in Cartagena, Colombia, on 30 May - 3 June 1983. The Conference was originally scheduled for October 1982, but due to some unforeseen complications in the host country, it was rescheduled. One of the major highlights of the Conference was the celebration of the 450th anniversary of the founding of Cartagena on 1 June. A special program was celebrated and attended by Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

(U) The U.S. delegation was headed by Admiral James D. Watkins, Chief of Naval Operations. [redacted] Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command represented USSOUTHCOM.

(U) CONFERENCE OF THE CHIEFS OF THE AIR FORCES OF THE AMERICAS (CONJEFAMER):

(U) CONJEFAMER XXIII was hosted by the United States Air Force and held at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, on 16-21 May 1983. General Charles A. Gabriel, Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, was President of the Conference. Twenty-two countries and the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) were represented. Major General William E. Masterson, Deputy Commander in Chief, USSOUTHCOM/Commander USAF Southern Air Division headed the U.S. delegation.

(U) One of the major accomplishments of the Conference was the decision to formally celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the System of Cooperation of the American Air Forces (SICOFA) in 1985.

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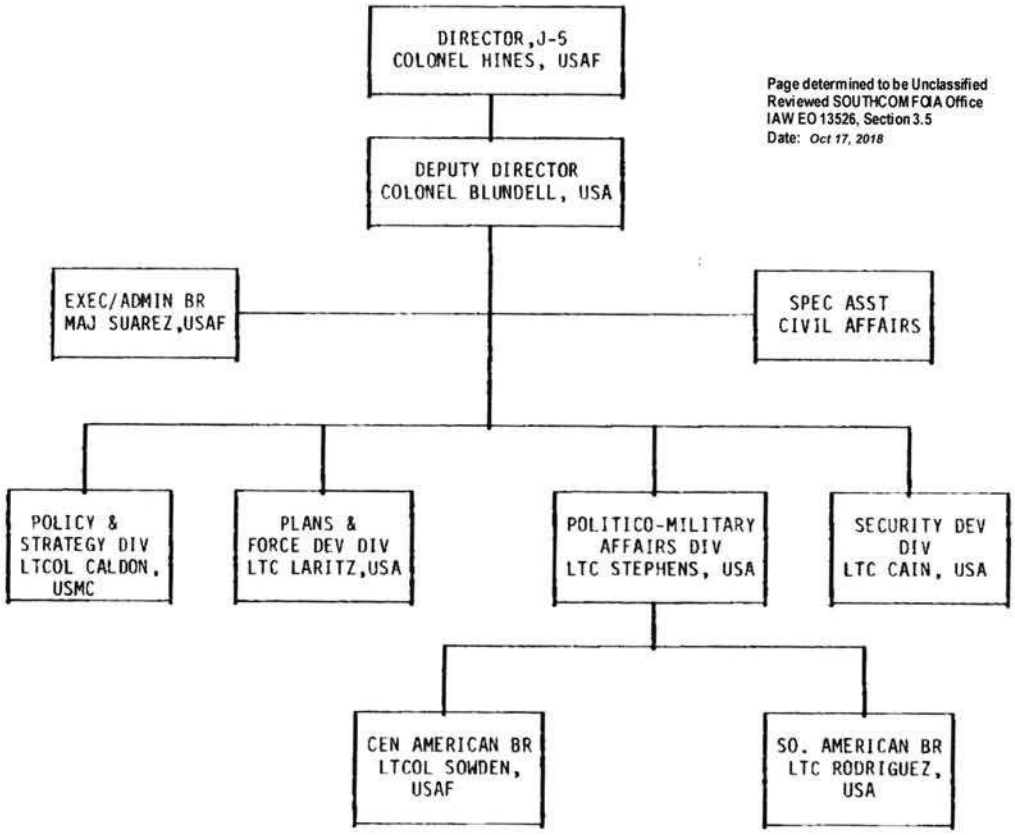

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(U) CIVIL AFFAIRS.

(U) The 361st Civil Affairs (CA) Brigade (Reserve) worked with J-5 plans officers during 1983 to develop a Memorandum of Understanding between USSOUTHCOM and USAFORSCOM for the 361st CA Bde Capstone Alignment. In November 1983 a mission statement was published establishing the 361st CA Bde and 478th CA Company as Capstone Aligned units to USSOUTHCOM and provided specific training requirements. A permanent staff office (Special Assistant for Civil Affairs) was established under the Director, J-5 to be manned by one officer and one enlisted person from the 361st CA Bde on a continuing basis. The first personnel reported for duty on 5 November 1983. Each person serves a period of seventeen days active duty. A total of three officers and three enlisted personnel participated in these seventeen-day tours during 1983 and 39 more are scheduled through 30 Sep 84.

(U) A series of civic action seminars were planned for the period 1983-85. The first of these seminars was conducted in Panama in September 1983 and was well received. These seminars were attended by officers of the Panamanian Defense Force where they were taught principles of civic action and humanitarian assistance. For 1984, seminars are scheduled for Panama and Honduras, and Ecuador has requested that a similar seminar be scheduled to assist them in establishing a civic action program.

(U) A program of instruction on Civil Affairs' New Doctrine was furnished to the U.S. Army School of the Americas for inclusion in their course offerings.

(U) Area studies on Belize and Costa Rica have been prepared and several other area studies of countries in Central and South America are planned for 1984.

(U) Members of the 361st have participated in Exercises Kindle Liberty and Ahuas Tara II to provide appropriate CA liaison with exercise control groups.

(U) An officer from the 361st [redacted] provided a briefing to MLO Commanders in Central and South America on the benefits of employing civil affairs assets.

(U) POLICY AND STRATEGY.

~~(S)~~ Activities during CY83 clearly demonstrated the increased recognition in the United States of the importance of Central America to U.S. strategic interests and the expanded commitment of the U.S. Southern Command to supporting U.S. policy objectives. The problems and priorities of the Western Hemisphere were addressed in the Defense Guidance and Joint Strategic Planning Documents more thoroughly than in past years in terms of Latin America's effect on U.S. global interests.

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(U) The primary U.S. strategic objective has been to maintain the security of the North American continent, the contiguous Caribbean Basin, and the sea and air approaches thereto. While the focus of USSOUTHCOM's activities during CY83 has been Central America and the littoral nations of the Caribbean Basin, the entire landmass of Central and South America is included in USSOUTHCOM's area of responsibility. The region is of significant importance to U.S. security interests, particularly because of the Panama Canal and the danger of Soviet/Cuban supported insurgency throughout the region. We have identified the five most critical U.S. interests applicable to all of Latin America as being democratization, prosperity, population migration, drugs and arms trafficking and security.

(U) The United States has an interest in preserving democracy among its immediate neighbors. The spread of Marxist-Leninist, totalitarian regimes cannot be tolerated within this hemisphere; in this endeavor we have the support of all free nations in the region. With the exception of Nicaragua, the trend toward democratization is positive with freely elected governments replacing military regimes with increasing frequency.

(U) The U.S. has a direct interest in the prosperity of the hemisphere. Particularly the Caribbean Basin, which remains a depressed economic zone with increasing foreign debt--now in excess of 130 billion dollars. In fact, the combined external debt of all Latin American nations is in excess of 380 billion dollars, more than one half of the external debt of the entire third world. As the fourth largest market for U.S. goods and services (behind the European Economic Community, Canada and Japan), Latin America is critical to U.S. economic interests.

(U) The high birthrate in Latin America of 2 1/2% per annum will cause the population to increase by 45% by the year 2000. Unless economic conditions improve and political stability becomes a reality, the problem of immigration to the United States will become even more critical as even greater demands are placed on already overtaxed social services and employment opportunities. Political stability and economic opportunity in the region are the panacea to preclude an adverse impact on U.S. socio-economic institutions.

(U) North and South America share a problem different from any in the past: drug abuse fed by illicit narcotics trafficking. This insidious threat is eroding the social fabric of our nation. Today consumers in the U.S. spend nearly 80 billion dollars each year on illicit drugs and the impact on the private sector from industrial accidents, lost time, and slowed productivity is approximately 56.5 billion dollars per year. Profits earned through sales are increasingly being used to purchase arms which are returned to Latin America for distribution to organized insurgencies. USSOUTHCOM is attempting to expand its role as a focal point for regional interagency coordination to stem the tide of illicit drugs emanating from sources in Latin America.

(~~S~~) The fifth, and most vital interest, is security. The Panama Canal remains a strategic defile which is essential to both U.S. peacetime commerce and wartime east-west intertheater logistic support. The sea lines of communication through the region carry half the peacetime commerce of the U.S. and half the

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wartime reinforcements for NATO, the Far East, and the Middle East. Soviet power projection capability from bases in Cuba and Nicaragua pose a credible threat to the SLOCs and complicates U.S. strategic alternatives.

(S) Latin America has clearly entered the U.S. strategic calculus. As a result of the continued conventional military force buildup of Soviet Bloc equipment in Nicaragua, Nicaraguan support for insurgencies throughout the region (particularly in El Salvador) and the increased threat to regional stability, we have significantly increased U.S. presence (especially in Honduras) through naval deployments, major joint/combined exercises, increased security assistance and training, to improve regional military capabilities and strengthen fledgling democracies. In response to the increased criticality of the region to U.S. strategic interests, USSOUTHCOM implemented a two-part strategy during CY 83 to establish a security shield to protect regional allies in the near term behind which they could develop a credible level of self-sufficiency and build a viable political/military coalition for the future. We have worked diligently in several key areas where U.S. resources can be applied to erect that security shield: enhanced intelligence collection/processing, tailored force structure, improved theater C3S, theater basing infrastructure, integrated monitoring of regional drugs/arms traffic, information programs and increased U.S. presence. Simultaneous implementation of the second half of our strategy, to develop allied self-sufficiency and a coalition for the future, has required renewed emphasis by the command on security assistance, joint/combined exercises, humanitarian assistance support, engineering development, intelligence sharing, individual and small-unit exchanges, technology transfer/coproduction and other activities aimed at fostering regional cooperation.

(S) One of the major projects undertaken by the Policy and Strategy Division in CY 83 was the development of a USSOUTHCOM/USLANTCOM Joint Basing Study. This study evaluated various proposals for base infrastructure expansion in Central America. The joint review of all facilities in Central America recommended that a joint Honduran/US airbase and port facility be established at Puerto Castilla on the northern coast of Honduras. Such a facility would enhance/support execution of U.S./Honduran contingency plans in the region during wartime and would provide a critical economic benefit for Honduras during peacetime.

(S) The Division also was the focal point of the USSOUTHCOM Helicopter Pilot Training Study which was conducted in conjunction with the 193d Infantry Bde to determine the feasibility of conducting Spanish language helicopter pilot training in Panama. Preliminary results indicated this approach was feasible and cost effective. The study was forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for further staffing in May 1983.

(S) Negotiations with the Republic of Panama on the future of USARSA resulted in an informal agreement between General Gorman and General Noriega (Commander, Panama Defense Force) to establish a two-school institution, to be called the Pan American Institute of Military Science and National Development, on 1 October 1984. The U.S. Army would maintain curriculum and administrative control and Panama would organize and staff the new School for National Development. USARSA would be retained intact in the School of Military Science. On 31 Dec 1983 a formal agreement between the U.S. and Panama was still pending.

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(U) The USSOUTHCOM mission statement was redefined this year with the personal attention and guidance of General Gorman. This new statement, which appears in the Tasks and Missions Section, seeks to redefine the focus of activities of the U.S. Southern Command from strictly defense of the Panama Canal to a regional perspective serving all of the vital interests of the U.S.

~~(S)~~ CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF POLICY & STRATEGY ACTIONS (JAN-DEC 83)

3 Jan	Prepared SECDEF Quarterly Report for USCINCSO
4 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG Odom, USA, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, HQ DA
12 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to BG Robert O. Petty, Dir, Defense Communications System Organization
13 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Congressman Roy Dyson (D-MD)
18 Jan	Prepared diplomatic note on future of USARSA paper for USCINCSO
26 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG W. Stanford Smith, USA (Ret)
28 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to members of the Perry Panel, [(b)(6)] [(b)(6)], Panel Chairman, and Party.
7 Feb	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to members of the Defense Orientation Conference Association
10 Feb	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [(b)(6)], Auditor General, DA
13 Feb	Future of USARSA package to USCINCSO
22 Feb	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to BG Mary A. Marsh, USAF, Dir, Manpower & Personnel, JCS/J-1
1 Mar	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to LTG William J. Hilsman, USA, Dir, Defense Communications Agency
4 Mar	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [(b)(6)], National Commander, American Legion
9 Mar	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [(b)(6)], West German Assistant Defense Attache (Army)
11 Mar	USSOUTHCOM Helicopter Training Study to JCS
15-17 Mar	Prepared USCINCSO comments and support USCINCSO at CINC's Conference, Washington, DC
25 Mar	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Representative Wyche Fowler, Jr. (D-GA), Member, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

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28 Mar	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted], French Defense/Air Attache to the U.S., and [redacted] French Naval Attache to the U.S.
28 Mar	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to RADM Donald L. Conner, USN, Cdr, Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command
28 Mar	USSOUTHCOM recommended input to JSPD Annex D
29 Mar	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to GEN Richard E. Cavazos, USA, Cdr, USAFORSCOM
1-15 Apr	Revised Diplomatic note for USCINCSO regarding USARSA
3-30 Apr	Prepared papers for departure of LTG Nutting
6 Apr	Prepared/transmitted draft of El Salvador Terms of Reference
11 Apr	Prepared SECDEF Quarterly Report for USCINCSO
13-30 Apr	Conducted JSPDSA review and prepared input to JCS
22 Apr	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to BG James G. Jones, USAF, Chief of Staff, HQ, TAC, Langley AFB, VA
22 Apr	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to The Hon James D. Theberge, U.S. Ambassador to Chile
27 Apr	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG Leo Marquez, USAF, Cdr, Ogden Air Logistics Ctr
27 Apr	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG William J. Mall, Jr., USAF, Cdr, 23d Air Force
27 Apr	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] Army Defense and Military Attache, Great Britain
27 Apr	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] British Naval Attache
27 Apr	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] British Air Attache
28 Apr	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Ambassador Robert M. Sayre, Department of State
29 Apr	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to BG Richard A. Ingram, USAF, Commandant, Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell AFB
9 May	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to LTG Richard G. Trefry, USA, Inspector General, DA

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11 May	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] Royal Netherlands Navy, Netherlands Defense Attache, and [redacted] Royal Netherlands Army, Netherlands Army Attache
11 May	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to BG Michael P. C. Carns, Dir, J3, USCENTCOM, MacDill AFB, FL
12 May	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] Director, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, Washington, D.C.
13 May	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to The Hon John A. Gavin, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico
18 May	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to LTG Jack N. Merritt, USA, Cdr, Combined Arms Ctr, Ft. Leavenworth, KS/Dir, Joint Staff, JCS (Designate)
20 May	Coordinated USCINCSO inputs to Program Objectives Memorandum (POMs)
21 May	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to GEN John W. Vessey, Jr., USA, Chairman, the Joint Chiefs of Staff
23 May	Reviewed and forwarded comments to JCS SM-222-81
2 Jun	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to staff members of the Senate Armed Services Committee: Mr. Mike Donley, Preparedness Subcommittee; Mr. Drew Harker, Seapower & Strategic Force Projection Subcommittee (LATAM Issues); and Mr. Rick Finn, Personnel Subcommittee (JCS Reorganization)
3 Jun	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to GEN Rubens M. Brum Negreiros, Vice Chief of Staff, Armed Forces General Staff of Brazil/Chief, Brazilian Delegation
5 Jun	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Ambassador Richard Stone, U.S. Ambassador-at-Large for Central America
6 Jun	Participated/attended Law of War Conference, Wash, DC
20 Jun	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to the Honorable Curtin Winsor, U.S. Ambassador (Designate) to Costa Rica
22 Jun	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] USN, Dep Dir, Strategic Plans & Policy, CNO
16-30 Jul	Coordinated staff review of POM issue books and USCINCSO comments to Defense Resources Board
7 Jul	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] Dep Dir, Science and Technology, CIA

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21 Jul	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to BG Clarke M. Brintnall, USA, U.S. Defense/Army Attache, Brazil
9 Aug	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to BG Roy M. Strom, USA, DCS, Intelligence, USAFORSCOM, Ft. McPherson, GA.
9 Aug	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to COMO Diego E. Hernandez, USA, COMNAVFORCARIB
10-12 Aug	Conducted on-site evaluation of Puerto Castilla, HO in conjunction with USCINCSO and USCINCLANT
31 Aug	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to VADM C.C. Smith, Jr., Cdr, US Naval Air Atlantic, Norfolk, VA
31 Aug	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Staff Delegation/Senate Appropriations Committee (SAC) Members: [redacted] Minority Staff Dir, MILCON Subcommittee, (SAC), and [redacted] Minority Staff Dir, Foreign Affairs Subcommittee (SAC)
3 Sep	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Representative Ike Skelton, (D-MO)
6 Sep	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to VADM Joseph Metcalf, III, USN, COMSECONDFLT
9 Sep	Reviewed and forwarded comments to FY85 Military Posture Statement
9 Sep	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Senator Mack Mattingly (R-GA), Chairman, MILCON Subcommittee, Senate Appropriations Committee; BG Burton D. Patrick, DA/LL
9 Sep	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Representative Robert W. Davis (R-MI); Representative Kenneth B. Kramer (R-CO); BG Clifford H. Rees, Jr., USAF, Dep Dir, Legislative Liaison, OSAF
12 Sep	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted], Dir, United Kingdom Center for Policy Studies
12 Sep	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to LTG James R. Brickel, USAF, DCINC USREDCOM/Vice Dir, JDA, MacDill AFB, FL
14-17 Sep	Coordinated meetings/conferences for National Defense University's Sea Lines of Communication Study
1-23 Oct	Conducted study/review of USCINCSO requirement for Sea-Based Platforms
5-27 Oct	Prepared Puerto Castilla concept of operations and study annexes for JCS
15 Oct	Prepared USCINCSO comments to the Defense Resources Board

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15 Oct	Prepared J-5 input for USCINCSO comment to Army Commanders' Conference
15 Oct	Prepared J-5 input for USCINCSO comment to the Defense Guidance
21 Oct	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to BG Robert B. Plowden, Jr., USAF, Deputy Director of Regional Plans and Policy, Directorate of Plans, DCS for Plans and Operations, HQ USAF
25 Oct	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG William C. Moore, USA, Dir, Opns, Readiness and Mobilization, DCS Opns & Plans/DA
29 Oct	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG William Winkler, Jr.
5-15 Nov	Reviewed/prepared comments to DOD regulation requiring Defense Representatives in foreign countries
7-22 Nov	Prepared USSOUTHCOM Command Mission Statement
10-30 Nov	Prepared Strategy Module for USSOUTHCOM Command Briefing
2 Nov	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG Jack W. Waters, USAF, Cdr, International Logistics Ctr, HQ, AF Logistics Cmd, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH
9 Nov	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG John A. Hemphill, USA, Dir of Opns, USREDCOM
28 Nov	Reviewed and prepared comments to JSPDSA Strategic Sensings
3 Dec	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] (b)(6) Special Assistant to the President/Legislative Aide
12 Dec	Coordinated/prepared USSOUTHCOM review of SM191-79
16 Dec	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG Floyd W. Baker, CG, Health Services Command
17 Dec	Coordinated USSOUTHCOM review of USCINCLANT-USSOUTHCOM Memorandum of Agreement
29 Dec	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to BG Harold W. Rudolph, Cdr, 127th Tactical Fighter Wing, Selfridge Air National Guard Base, MI

(U) Security Assistance.

(U) In FY83, Security Assistance funding to Latin America reflected only slight changes from FY82 funding levels. International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding decreased slightly from an FY82 total of $10.555M to an FY83

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total of $10.212M. This proved to be a reduction of $.343M for LATAM. In relation to worldwide IMET funding, Latin America's share showed a reduction from 25% to 22.3%. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credits for LATAM increased from $59.5M to $68.5M FMS, but in comparison to worldwide totals, this reflected a slight decrease from FY82 of 1.5% to FY83 of 1.3% of worldwide financing. Military Assistance Program (MAP) funding decreased from $76.5M in FY82 to $63.5M in FY83. The following tables provide a summary of FY83 Security Assistance funding in Latin America by country.

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(U) International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program.

COUNTRY	AMOUNT FUNDED	STUDENTS TRAINED
Belize	66,000	19
Colombia	722,000	920
Costa Rica	125,000	79
Ecuador	611,000	391
El Salvador	1,300,000	450
Guyana	25,000	10
Honduras	796,000	333
Mexico	66,000	28
Panama	450,000	304
Paraguay	57,000	14
Peru	552,000	284
Uruguay	57,000	15
Venezuela	60,000	53
PACAMS	5,325,000	3,304
TOTAL	$10,212,000	6,204

(U) Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Financing.

COUNTRY	FMS CREDITS
Costa Rica	-
Ecuador	4,000,000
El Salvador	46,500,000
Honduras	9,000,000
Panama	5,000,000
Peru	4,000,000
TOTAL	$68,500,000

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(U) Military Assistance Program (MAP)

COUNTRY	MAP
Costa Rica	2,500,000
Ecuador	-
El Salvador	33,500,000
Honduras	27,500,000
Panama	-
Peru	-
TOTAL	$63,500,000

(U) Panama Canal Area Military Schools (PACAMS). Great strides were made during the year in securing the future of the United States Army School of the Americas (USARSA). Per the Panama Canal Treaty, the school was scheduled to close on 30 September 1984. Agreement was reached between USCINCSO and the Commander in Chief, Panama Defense Force, to continue operation of the school under a new name, effective 1 October 1984--The Pan-American Institute of Military Science and National Development. This agreement required approval by the respective governments, but by year's end such had not been concluded. However, it is expected that the issue would be finally resolved early in 1984.

(U) The U.S. Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School (NAVSCIATTS) continued its expansion efforts with the arrival of additional staff/instructors. Plans were finalized for the expansion of facilities which will accommodate a maximum of 80 students in each of the five eight-week classes held annually. In recognition of NAVSCIATTS increased importance and training role in the theater, the U.S. Navy officially established the school as a Naval Shore Activity in October.

(U) The Inter-American Air Forces Academy (IAAFA) continued to provide excellent training in aircraft maintenance to personnel from regional air forces. IAAFA instituted an Airfield Security Management Course in 1983 that was heavily subscribed. Additionally, plans were completed for the initiation of a mid-level officer professional military education course--with the inaugural course scheduled for 10 January 1984.

(U) USARSA experienced a dramatic growth in 1983 with a 65 percent increase in the number of students trained from the previous year.

(U) The following table provides a summary of the PACAMS for FY83.

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SCHOOL	COURSES OFFERED	STUDENTS TRAINED	GUEST INSTRUCTORS
USARSA	25	2,624	29 Off, 14 NCO
IAAFA	61	981	4 Off, 2 NCO
NAVSCIATTS	9	118	NONE
TOTAL	95	3,723	33 Off, 16 NCO

(U) Mobile Training Teams (MTTs). MTTs continued to be the most productive source of training with a 117 percent increase in the number of students trained. Expansion of training in El Salvador and at the Regional Military Training Center in Honduras accounted for most of this increase. The following table depicts a summary of MTT activity for FY83.

SERVICE	NO OF TEAMS	STUDENTS TRAINED
Army	134	17,692
Air Force	41	797
Navy	20	720
TOTAL	195	19,209

(U) Relevant Security Assistance Legislation. Both the FY 83 authorization and appropriations bills were stalled in Congress and were not acted upon by year's end. Funding for the Security Assistance Program was provided through continuing resolution authority (CRA) in FY 83 and the first three months of FY 84.

(U) PLANS AND FORCE DEVELOPMENT.

~~(S/NF)~~ During 1983, the USSOUTHCOM contingency planning division began in an accelerated mode setting the stage for a year full of operational accomplishments. The turn of the calendar year found USSOUTHCOM planners tenaciously working in response to a 6 DEC 82 JCS tasking to develop a conceptual plan for contingency operations in Honduras and Costa Rica. The tasking, later to be reflected in the FY84 JSCP, led to the publication of USCINCSO CONPLAN 6170 in March 1983. JCS further tasked USCINCSO to develop a Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) force list for this plan and to expand the annexes into an Operational Plan (OPLAN) status. This tasking will be included in the FY85 JSCP. CONPLAN 6170 planning identified the need for combined planning in the region. As a result, Project Jaguar, which provides for combined U.S./Honduran planning for combined military operations was established. Although no formal document was published as a result of their efforts, progress was made in this critical area. CONPLAN 6170 was just the beginning of J5's planning efforts. During the calendar year, all of the USSOUTHCOM plans were to undergo major revisions. Some of the changes were prompted by JCS substantive comments and others were a result of changing conditions and revised command guidance.

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(S/NF) For OPLAN 6501-83, a TPFDD refinement teleconference was conducted in July. During this teleconference the majority of force lost discrepancies were resolved, leaving only a handful of sourcing shortfalls to be researched by the responsible service components. This plan, which provides for unilateral defense of the Panama Canal and protection of U.S. lives and property in the Panama Canal area in non-mobilization and mobilization contingencies, is presently under a total revision to include previous changes, USSOUTHCOM component restructuring, further definition in rules of engagement, and an update in the USSOUTHCOM/Panama Canal Commission Memorandum of Understanding. USCINCSO OPLAN 6501 concepts of operation were exercised during the February JCS-directed, USSOUTHCOM-hosted FTX/CPX Kindle Liberty 83.

(S/NF) USCINCSO CONPLAN 6100-83, which was undergoing review and being rewritten during late 1982, was finalized and made available to the planning community in May 1983. This plan provides for the conduct of evacuation operations and for the conduct of military operations in Latin America other than defense of the Panama Canal. USCINCSO CONPLAN 6100-83 served as the catalyst for the ongoing, strongly supported Department of State interface with the Department of Defense and USSOUTHCOM to acquire military expertise in the development of Section 300 to existing regional U.S. Embassy Emergency Evacuation Plans. This long overdue interface enhanced the operational feasibility of existing evacuation plans and identified to our MLO's the military concepts of operation for a USSOUTHCOM controlled evacuation effort.

(S/NF) USCINCSO OPLAN 6150-82 provides for the conduct of military operations against Nicaragua. Because of the changing threat, its executability was the subject of much concern by the CINC and supporting commands. As a result of concerns over the many unresolved issues, the concepts of operation were redefined IAW the CINC's guidance in order to reduce the risk factors. In May 1982, during a TPFDD Teleconference on the WWMCCS terminal, the Joint Deployment Community (JDC) refined the plans force list (TPFDD), eliminating many sourcing shortfalls, dual taskings and transportation problems. For the first time since the plan was developed in January 1982, this plan possessed a stand alone TPFDD properly sourced and relatively error free. In preparation for the Phase I Plans Maintenance Conference to be conducted in October, a Pre-Phase I Conference was conducted in September 1983 to bring the JDC on line as to revised guidance provided by USSOUTHCOM's new CINC. The Phase I Conference was conducted in October 1983. The objective of the conference was to validate/complete USSOUTHCOM's TPFDD to permit more accurate evaluation of transportation requirements and scheduling of movement by TOAs. The Phase II Conference, which will be conducted in March 1984, will render the CINC an approved TPFDD and effectively complete the FY84 review cycle. Simultaneous with the refinement of the plan's TPFDD, a major plans revision was initiated to produce Change 1 to the OPLAN. This change included JCS substantive comments and an update of the Commander's Risk Assessment. Change 1 satisfied JCS requirements and gave USCINCSO an approved OPLAN IAW JSCP taskings. Late in the year efforts were begun to develop Change 2 to incorporate the CINC's guidance on revised concepts of operation.

(S/NF) USCINCSO CONPLAN 6106. Near the close of the year an operational planning group was formed for contingency planning (development of a conceptual plan) relative to Suriname.

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(U) USSOUTHCOM ROE - In accordance with taskings in the FY84 JSCP, Volume I, during late 1983 a USSOUTHCOM Letter of Instruction (LOI) was developed providing for rules of engagement (ROE). The ROE will provide guidelines to U.S. combat forces for military operations in performance of USCINCSO's regional mission. At year's end the document was ninety percent completed and is expected to be available for use in early 1984.

(U) MAJOR CONFERENCES. The Plans Division hosted several significant conferences during 1983. The USSOUTHCOM Plans Conference held 3-5 May was the first ever by this Command. During this conference the planning community was briefed on concepts of operation as contained in the family of USSOUTHCOM plans. Issues related to these plans were identified and solutions proposed. The conference was considered to be very successful and informative by all involved. Later the same month, USSOUTHCOM hosted the USCINCSO OPLAN 6150 TPFDD Teleconference via the WWMCCS computer network. During this conference, the OPLAN's force list was managed to clarify the many force issues that existed to include adjusting points of debarkation (PODs), eliminating dual taskings and incorporating concepts for employment of Marine Corps air assets. In July USCINCSO's OPLAN 6501 TPFDD Teleconference via the WWMCCS computer network was hosted by USSOUTHCOM. During this conference similar actions were taken to insure the forces tasked for Canal defense were in total agreement with concepts of operation. In September, USSOUTHCOM co-hosted the USCINCSO OPLAN 6150 Pre-Phase I Conference at MacDill AFB to determine all plans-related issues and proposed solutions in preparation for the Phase I Conference held at MacDill AFB from 31 Oct to 5 Nov 83. During the Phase I Conference the majority of sourcing issues were resolved and the CINC's latest guidance was incorporated. All conferences held by the Plans Division were extremely productive and enhanced the exchange of information in the planning arena.

(U) CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF PLANS AND FORCE DEVELOPMENT ACTIONS (JAN-DEC 83)

JAN 1983 - J-5 planners attended a Force Modernization Conference at HQ DA in Washington, D.C. The CONPLAN 6170 Contingency Planning Conference was conducted at Key West, Florida and later in the month, Service Chiefs were briefed on the CONPLAN 6170 Concepts of Operation as developed in the first draft version of USCINCSO's response to a 6 Dec 82 Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff tasking. A rating scheme for the CDR 3rd Bn/7th Special Forces Group was developed to provide for the chain of command between the 3/7th, the 193d Inf Bde and 1st Special Operations Command.

FEB 1983 - J-5 planners participated in the JCS directed, USSOUTHCOM-sponsored FTX Kindle Liberty 83. During this exercise the USSOUTHCOM staff/Crisis Action Team was briefed and advised on concepts contained in USCINCSO OPLAN 6501, USSOUTHCOM Civil Disturbance Plan 500-1 and the USSOUTHCOM/PCC MOA. USSOUTHCOM/J-5 planners hosted planners from the XVIII Airborne Corps in a conference which discussed concepts of operation as contained in USCINCSO's CONPLAN 6160 and provided guidance for development of a supporting plan. The Director and a J-5 Plans Officer attended the Air Force Planners Conference, serving on the Service's long range force modernization project.

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MAR 1983 - J-5 planners conducted a conference at Ft Bragg, NC to finalize planning efforts for USCINCSO CONPLAN 6170. After the conference the J-5 representatives went to Ft McPherson, GA where they briefed General Cavazos, Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command, and his staff on concepts contained in CONPLANs 6160 and 6170.

APR 1983 - The J-5 Director and a plans officer attended the JCS-hosted conference on deliberate planning. The conference provided guidance on the plans review process. USREDCOM hosted the first of many planning conferences for the conduct of Exercise Bold Eagle 84 which was to use a Central American threat scenario.

MAY 1983 - J-5 hosted a USSOUTHCOM Plans Conference which was attended by representatives from the entire Joint Deployment Community. This conference set the stage for the changing planning environment in the southern region. The OPLAN 6150 Plan Maintenance (TPFDD Refinement) Conference was conducted via the WWMCCS teleconference terminals. The Division Chief attended a Department of State special evacuation planning conference at Panama's Contadora Island. Resultant from this conference was USSOUTHCOM's planning support to all the American Embassies in the USSOUTHCOM AOR for the development of Section 300 to the Embassy Emergency Evacuation Plans.

JUN 1983 - J-5 hosted the Joint Operation Planning System (JOPS) orientation course, the JOPS user's course and the Joint Deployment System (JDS) user's course. Instructors from the Armed Forces Staff College and Air Training Command visited USSOUTHCOM to conduct these courses, instructing representatives from the USSOUTHCOM Staff and Components in the planning techniques and computer familiarization in joint planning and execution functions. A J-5 plans officer attended an Exercise Bold Eagle 84 planning conference for refining operational objectives and coordinating the USSOUTHCOM proposed Letter of Instruction.

JUL 1983 - J-5 planners attended the JCS-sponsored, AFSC-hosted Joint Planning and Execution Conference (JPEC) held at Norfolk, VA. This conference provided an update on planning proposals in an effort to further define the Deliberate Planning Process. The USCINCSO OPLAN 6501 Plan Maintenance (TPFDD Refinement) Conference was conducted via the WWMCCS teleconference terminals.

AUG 1983 - J-5 planners were actively involved in planning efforts for Honduras related to JTF operations, combined planning, and Ahuas Tara II operations.

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SEP 1983 - J-5 planners sponsored the USCINCSO OPLAN 6150 Pre-Phase I Conference, hosted by JDA at MacDill AFB, FL. The conference was attended by planners from supporting CINCs and other representatives from the planning community. During the conference major issues were discussed and solutions thereto recommended for USCINCSO's concurrence. This conference was an excellent means of preparing for the upcoming Phase I Conference. JDA hosted a training conference for instructing operational planners in the use of SCP-8, a JDS enhancement retrieval subsystem to be tested during the JCS-sponsored worldwide CPX Pressure Point 84.

OCT 1983 - A J-5 plans officer, as the POC for the Civil Affairs (CA) CAPSTONE Alignment Program, attended a Civil Affairs Planning Conference. During this conference guidance was obtained for the development of the USSOUTHCOM Reserve Component (RC) CA Mission Statement and for identifying, through proper peacetime channels, Annual Training (AT), Overseas Deployment Training (ODT), Additional Duty Support (ADS), requirements in support of USSOUTHCOM initiatives.

J-5 planners visited the USS Coral Sea, deployed to the region, to brief USSOUTHCOM contingency plans. USSOUTHCOM planners and JDA co-hosted the USCINCSO 6150 Phase I Refinement Conference. This conference resolved sourcing issues and incorporated much of the CINC's latest guidance making the TPFDD tape available to the TOAs for determining the transportation feasibility of such.

NOV 1983 - J-5 planners actively supported the USSOUTHCOM Crisis Action Team during the JCS sponsored worldwide CPX Pressure Point 84. During this exercise, the J-5 plans officers guided the USSOUTHCOM staff (CAT) through the procedures for time-sensitive planning as contained in the Crisis Action System JOPS VOL IV. In addition, J-5 planners provided the expertise in the test application of the new JDS enhancement subsystem SCP-8 for developing the operational force list. Through use of SCP-8 concepts, force development time was significantly reduced. J-5 hosted the JOPS Orientation Course, JOPS User's Course and JDS (SCP-8) Orientation Course. Instructors from the Armed Forces Staff College, Air Training Command and JDA visited USSOUTHCOM to provide training in planning techniques and computer familiarization in the Joint Planning and Execution System.

DEC 1983 - A J-5 plans officer, as the POC for the CA CAPSTONE Alignment Program, attended a Civil Affairs TO&E Development Conference at Ft Bragg. This conference, hosted by TRADOC, provided guidance for the identification of command requirements and certification of these requirements by plans taskings in an effort to develop a TO&E unit suited to the command's needs. USREDCOM and JDA hosted a Post Ahuas Tara (AT) II and an AT II Redeployment conference at MacDill AFB, FL to identify the AT II exercise objectives during this phase of operations.

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POLITICO-MILITARY SUMMARY

(U) ARGENTINA

(U) At the onset of 1983, U.S./Argentine relations remained cool in the aftermath of U.S. backing of Great Britain in the Falklands/Malvinas conflict; the relationship warmed by the end of the year, as many Argentine military officers expressed interest in renewed military-to-military relations.

(U) On 10 December, the Argentine military relinquished power to a democratically-elected civilian government. Radical Party leader Raul Alfonsin collected 52% of the popular vote and his party gained control of the Chamber of Deputies. The Peronists, however, retained control of the Senate which may prove to be an obstacle to Alfonsin for the passage of crucial legislation.

~~(S)~~ Argentina's most crucial problem is the disastrous state of the economy. The country faced the most severe crisis in its history, having endured a 945% inflation rate and a $40 billion foreign debt. In light of this complex economic crisis it is unlikely that Alfonsin can dramatically improve the situation in the near future. Lacking economic control, Alfonsin will undoubtedly face labor, social and leftist subversive problems.

~~(S)~~ In April 1982, the Dept of State suspended military assistance to Argentina as a result of Argentine operations against the Falklands. With a democratically-elected civilian government and a good human rights record, the door opened for U.S. certification and resumption of security assistance. In December, following the Argentine national elections, the Reagan Administration approved re-certification. Military assistance, however, is still blocked by the Glenn/Symington Amendment. As in the case of Brazil, Argentina cannot use IMET funds or FMS Credits until their nuclear sites and programs are put under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. Although there are no FMS Credits programmed for FY84, the IMET allocation is $50K, though subject to conditional use above.

(U) At year's end, the USMILGP recommended various initiatives which USSOUTHCOM could entertain to accelerate normalization of military-to-military contacts:

-- Personnel Exchange Program

-- Small Unit Exchange

-- Re-establish U.S. Navy officer position within the USMILGP

-- Participation of Argentine Navy in Unitas XXV

-- Instructor and Student Exchanges

-- Participation of Argentine Military in Combined Exercises

(U) USCINCSO, Gen Paul F. Gorman, visted Argentina in December as part of the official U.S. delegation to President Alfonsin's inauguration.

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(U) BELIZE

(U) During 1983, Belize continued to face problems that stemmed from its geographically small size, political and military weakness, and economic dependence on other countries and their fluctuating currencies. Belizean security was maintained principally by the continued presence of British forces while modest gains were made in equipping and training of the Belizean military for self-defense against a perceived Guatemalan threat. Changes in the Guatemalan government resulted in moderation of their territorial claims to Belize, but also served to hasten the British plans to pull-out and Belizean anxiety over their security situation.

(C) The Belizean Defense Force, composed of a ground force, air, and maritime wing, increased in strength from 600 to 897 personnel. The air wing became operational upon arrival of two Norman-Britten Defender aircraft; the small maritime wing prepared for the arrival in early 1984 of two twenty meter Fast Patrol Boats. The Belize Defense Forces continued to be commanded by a British Loan Service Officer as both Britain and the U.S. provided modest sums of security assistance funding.

(U) The Belize economy suffered a decrease in foreign earnings as the worldwide demand for sugar, citrus fruits and bananas declined. In May, Prime Minister George Price traveled to Washington to encourage U.S. investments in Belize. Several U.S. oil companies began drilling operations at various sites throughout the country, though no commercially significant deposits had been discovered. The 1983/1984 Belize budget allocated $3.49M for defense expenditures which represented 5.35 percent of total GNP.

(U) 1983 was characterized by an increase in U.S., British and Belizean interaction. [redacted] (b)(6) Commander, British Forces Belize, and [redacted] (b)(6) Commander, Belize Defense Forces, visited USSOUTHCOM. Prime Minister Price paid a visit aboard the USS CORAL SEA. The USMLO was manned by a two-man element commanded by [redacted] (b)(6) Belize Defense Forces continued to attend training at Panama Canal Area Military Schools (PACAMS). On 9 March 1983, during an eight-day tour of Central America and the Caribbean, Pope John Paul II stopped in Belize, a largely Roman Catholic country, and celebrated mass at the international airport.

(U) BOLIVIA

~~(S)~~ Bolivia's President Herman Siles Zuazo has had a turbulent and ineffective administration since taking office in late 1982. A crisis-oriented atmosphere existed throughout the government. U.S. Ambassador Edwin Corr identified three principle areas of preoccupation: (1) The apparent incoherency and inconsistencies of the Siles regime; (2) the imperative for the Government of Bolivia (GOB) to take further economic measures and advance toward an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF); and (3) the growing paralysis of the government bureaucracy. Coup rumors abounded spurred by military leaders who professed commitment to democracy and constitutional process, but were equally

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determined not to allow their country to be ruled by communists or even dominated by leftists. In mid-December there was a mass resignation within the Presidential Cabinet. There have been claims that members of the GOB and the governing party are linked to leftist terrorist activities in Bolivia.

(S) The Soviets continued to be cautious, but persistent in their desire to expand their range of influence in Bolivian society, especially through labor unions. Though Soviet activity increased, the GOB appeared unresponsive to Soviet offers.

(S) The economy deteriorated through 1983 and faced a crisis of enormous magnitude. By late 1983, the GOB appeared to take necessary corrective measures to reach an agreement with the IMF. Adding to these difficulties, the economy was further battered by natural disasters of flooding and drought.

(U) The GOB requested the U.S. to re-establish a USMILGP in Bolivia. This was officially completed on 13 July 1983. In addition, the Bolivian Armed Forces expressed interest in a Personnel Exchange Program (PEP) for both the Army and the Air Force. An initiative was submitted for an Army Academy Cadet Exchange in FY84. The Bolivian Navy requested a slot in the U.S. Naval War College for FY84.

(S) Bolivia paid arrearages in earlier FMS loans, allowing their participation in the Security Assistance Program. Six million dollars of FMS loans were distributed to the Bolivian Armed Forces: Army, $2M for spare parts; Air Force, $3.5M for a UH-1H helicopter and maintenance; Navy, $0.5M for a river patrol boat. Ten million dollars in FMS funding is being requested for FY84.

(S) There have been extensive plans for a Bolivian/U.S. Joint Exercise (BOLUSA I) involving a combined paradrop operation scheduled for late January 1984. This is the first such joint operation with Bolivia.

(U) VIP visits to Bolivia included: Ambassador J. William Middendorf, Permanent U.S. Representative to the Organization of American States; and BG Fred F. Woerner, Commander, 193d Infantry Brigade, who visited in May. Ambassador George Roberts, Special Assistant for International Affairs, HQ USSOUTHCOM, visited in November.

(U) BRAZIL

(U) Brazil continued to suffer significant economic problems through 1983 which adversely affected almost all government sponsored programs. Brazil's foreign debt reached $95 billion and at year's end the government was seeking additional loans in the amount of $4 billion. The political process of "Abertura" progressed as presidential candidates prepared for the 1984 elections. The leading presidential candidates are Federal Congressman Paulo Maluf, Vice-President Aureliano Chaves, Minister of the Interior Mario Andreazza of the incumbent party, and from the opposition Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais province governers--Leonel Brizola and Tancreso Neves. Opposition political par-

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ties made a significant, but unsuccessful attempt to procure direct popular elections rather than the indirect electoral college system that will elect the next president.

~~(S)~~ The FY83 IMET funding proposal of $50,000 was not approved for obligation because of non-compliance with the Symington/Glenn Amendment. However, Brazil was allowed to purchase FMS training at IMET prices. In August 1983, MLO Brazil was advised that preferred pricing was illegal and FY84 training will have to be purchased at full FMS prices. Initiatives from this HQ and other agencies were being submitted to get around the legal restrictions imposed on IMET funding to Brazil.

~~(S)~~ Efforts for increased military-to-military contacts through exchange programs and orientation visits were successful. Plans for 1984 programs and visits between U.S. and Brazilian Armed Forces units called for a further expansion of these contacts. Brazil's economic restrictions, however, are a limiting factor. Exchanges again took place between respective jungle training schools and between General officer-level guest lecturers. There was a mini-exchange with the Brazilian Airborne Brigade and a Brazilian Air Force transport command crew participated in an exercise at Pope Air Force Base. MG Don Moreilli was the U.S. briefer in the Mascarenhas de Moraes/Mark CLark lecture series in Brazil. Brazil was a participant in UNITAS XXIV and the USS JOHN F. KENNEDY Task Group paid a port call to Rio de Janeiro. The U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force initiated plans for increased exchanges in 1984. The USA Chief of Staff signed a formal invitation for a Brazilian participant in the U.S. Army War College International Fellows Program for the 1984/85 academic year.

(U) Air Force Chief of Staff, General Charles A. Gabriel visited Brazil in January and Brazilian Air Minister [redacted] visited Washington, D.C., in March. The Secretary of the Air Force, Verne Orr, visited Brazil in December. Other distinguished visitors included then Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, General John Wickham in May. [redacted] Vice Minister Chief of the Brazilian Armed Force General Staff (EMFA), visited the U.S. in June as head of the EMFA delegation to the U.S./Brazil Security Consultations; enroute, he stopped by USSOUTHCOM for brief discussions. [redacted] represented USSOUTHCOM at the Consultations.

~~(S)~~ With the previously mandated closure of the Security Assistance Management Staff (SAMS) in June 1982, Ambassador Motley reached an agreement with the Government of Brazil for the establishment of a new security assistance organization in the form of a separate Military Liaison Office (MLO) effective 22 Feb 83. The MLO is located at the Embassy in Brasilia and has an operating section at the U.S. Consulate in Rio de Janeiro. The MLO was cleared to assist and advise the Brazilian Armed Forces on questions of procuring U.S. military equipment and training (similar to the Brazilian purchasing commissions in Washington, D.C.).

(U) The group on industrial-military cooperation concluded a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which establishes a framework for the exchange of technical information and personnel with a view to carrying out industrial-military programs of mutual interest.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

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(U) BG Clarke Brintnall assumed the position of U.S. Defense Attache and U.S. Defense Representative in Brazil.

(U) CHILE

~~(C)~~ Chile remains economically pressed by the effects of the severe 1982 recession. Economic, social, and political unrest afflicted the government of President Pinochet through 1983. Opposition parties intensified popular pressure though protests and "town meetings" against the Pinochet government. The opposition remains divided between democratic groups that would negotiate with the military government and the hardline Marxist opposition which rejects dialogue and aims to overthrow Pinochet by any means, including violence.

~~(C)~~ Though the Chilean military continues to give overall support to the government, Air Force and Navy junior officers will at times voice doubts about the government. The government is in the hands of the Army, and Chilean military personnel tend to give allegiance to their service and then the government. President Pinochet continues to place retired military officers in key governmental positions.

~~(C)~~ The Government of Chile (GOC) clarified its new exile policy in November, announcing that instead of issuing collective lists of those allowed to return, returnees will now be handled on an individual basis. Those in exile wishing to return must apply to Chilean embassies and consulates for admission approval.

~~(C)~~ Chile continues to be under security assistance restrictions imposed by Congress in the Kennedy Amendment. The GOC and especially the military are eager to regain certification with the U.S. for security assistance. The military is forced to obtain spare parts for their U.S. made equipment from third parties at high expense. The GOC was concerned when their sometimes hostile neighbor, Argentina, was recertified for security assistance this year. They fear a regional arms imbalance. Chilean nationalism and domestic political motives underly the mixed emotions with which Chileans have reacted to the U.S. decision to recertify Argentina.

~~(C)~~ The U.S. State Department is seeking full normalization of U.S./Chile relations including arms sales and other assistance. They seek a means of allaying Congressional concern of human rights violations which is the principal impediment to full normalization. The JCS and USDAO Santiago submitted initiatives in early CY83 for low-key combined Chilean/U.S. exercises as a means of maintaining the closest possible relations with the Chilean military. They proposed a classroom command post exercise, small scale field training exercises and airborne exercises. With this in mind, VADM Thomas J. Bigley, OJCS/J5, led a U.S. military delegation to the Second Annual U.S./Chilean Security Consultations in Santiago in March. LTC Luis O. Rodriguez represented USSOUTHCOM.

(U) In an effort to continue high level military-to-military contacts, CINCLANT, ADM Wesley L. McDonald, visited Chile in July; LTGen Robert Schweitzer, President of the Inter-American Defense Board, visited in August; and Ambassador Vernon Walters visited in December. The U.S. Ambassador to Chile, James D. Theberge, visited USSOUTHCOM in April.

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(U) COLOMBIA

~~(S)~~ In an echo of CY82, Colombia continued to have significant economic and increasing terrorist problems. President Betancur maintained his popular support as evidenced by a national protest against the terrorist kidnapping of his brother, Jaime, in late 1983. According to some reports, Cuba and the Soviet Union said their support of the terrorist insurgents would be halted if the Colombian Government (GOC) would loosen bilateral restrictions. The GOC expects a widespread outbreak of insurgency in 1984, with its character becoming more urban. President Betancur's amnesty program, signed in November 1982 to defuse insurgent activity, does not appear to have improved the situation. Betancur continues to associate the country with the non-aligned movement.

~~(S)~~ U.S./Colombian military-to-military interaction remained high although Colombia's economic problems and limitations adversely affected several programs. IMET funding for FY83 was reduced from a projected $860K to $700K. This was sufficient to train 43 personnel in CONUS and 174 at PACAMS. FMS Credits were reduced from $12M to $4M. As Colombia fell further behind in payments for past FMS programs, the SECDEF suspended further FMS sales to Colombia until arrearages were paid. This left several important purchases in abeyance until the financing problem is resolved. This caused considerable anxiety within the Colombian military and perceptions of U.S. unreliability.

~~(S)~~ The Colombian Army (COLAR) formed operational commands to implement internal development programs within areas heavily infiltrated by insurgent groups. The COLAR requested FMS cases for engineer-related construction type equipment to outfit three engineer battalions. The Colombian Air Force continued plans to acquire an air defense radar system for San Andres Island. They have also requested USAF airlift support in the construction of a runway at Vichada. The Navy is training crews for new corvettes built in Germany, and firming up plans to train its newly authorized air arm using U.S. Navy trainers.

~~(S)~~ Colombian military participation and interest in personnel exchange programs (PEP) remained high. In addition to continuing PEP and Army Cadet Exchange Programs, the COLAR expressed a strong interest in short term instructor exchanges between the Jungle Operations Training Center and the Colombian Lancero School. Approval and initiation of this exchange is expected in early CY84. Of the three USAF PEP officer positions in Colombia, one is vacant. Both Army positions are filled. Colombia has filled its positions in CONUS, but has declined other offers for instructor and student positions in CONUS and PACAMS due to lack of funds.

~~(S)~~ An action between USSOUTHCOM/J5 and a U.S. Army PEP officer assigned to the Colombian Army resulted in the donation of excess medical equipment from U.S. stocks in Panama to Colombia for use in an expanded civil affairs program.

~~(S)~~ The Colombian Navy and Marines were full participants in the UNITAS XXIV exercise. Participation in UNITAS XXV is a virtual certainty though Colombian surface combat capability is all but deactivated.

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(U) VIP visits to Colombia during the year included USCINCSO, GEN Paul F. Gorman, in September, and BG Fred F. Woerner, Commander, 193d Infantry Brigade, in October. U.S. Ambassador-designate Lewis Tambs visited USSOUTHCOM in March. Colombian Army Commander, [redacted] (b)(6) visited CONUS in November.

(U) COSTA RICA

~~(S)~~ In 1983, its first full year in office, the Social-Democratic Party Government of President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez maintained its program of economic austerity in an attempt to combat the economic chaos that it had inherited from the previous administration. The foreign debt totaled more than $4 billion, $1.2 Billion of which was rescheduled in September. The terms included a three-year grace period during which only interest was to be paid.

~~(S)~~ Relations with the U.S. strengthened in the face of growing political turmoil in Central America, though Costa Rica reaffirmed its stance of strict neutrality in military conflicts. Costa Rica voted in favor of the United Nations resolution condemning the U.S. invasion of Grenada in October. The Foreign Minister, Fernando Volio, resigned in protest against the vote. Volio was a strong opponent of accommodation with the Sandinista government of Nicaragua and a supporter of U.S. policy regarding that country. Costa Rica remained the only country in the region without a national army. Relations with Nicaragua, in particular, deteriorated in 1983 with two major cross border incidents in Pena Blancas and Concentillos. The Monge Administration, while publicly neutral, openly stated on numerous occasions its political and ideological ties to the United States and committment to Western democracy.

~~(S)~~ During 1983, concurrent with the major reinitiation of security assistance, Costa Rica welcomed U.S. Seabees, U.S. Special Forces and other MTTs, ship visits, high altitude helicopter training, U.S. Coast Guard drug enforcement patrols, granted permission to conduct U.S. photo reconnaissance overflights and provided fueling and layover rights to numerous tactical/service aircraft and naval vessels that were enroute between Honduras and Panama in support of AHUAS TARA II. The Costa Rican Security Assistance Program reinitiated in 1981 grew to more than $4.5 million in three years. The focus continued to be on the rebuilding of a near defunct Public Security Force to enable the Costa Ricans to provide surveillance and limited control of their northern border with Nicaragua. Major acquisitions included personal military equipment, communications equipment, ammunition, small boats and vehicles. Planned engineering efforts will place Costa Rica among major participants in combined exercises, behind ES and HO. Security assistance plans focused on infrastructure development (highways and airfields) and more limited development of public security forces.

(U) In FY83 Costa Rica received $2.5M in MAP, $125 thousand in IMET and $8 million in ESF. A total of 296 Costa Ricans received training through the PACAMS or mobile training teams in-country. Patrolling, faculty development, NCO leadership, officers basic and maintenance courses were among the subjects taught.

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(U) ECUADOR

~~(S)~~ Since taking office after the death of his predecessor, President Hurtado has seen his already narrow political base ravaged by a shrinking economy and public dissatisfaction. Through his aloofness, academic nature, and preference to deal with his Minister of Defense on all military matters, he has alienated the military with his personality as well as his policies. However, as time passes, the probability increases that President Hurtado will serve out his term and that a democratically elected successor will take office in 1984. Nonetheless, strong civilian and military elements would like to take advantage of the weak political situation Hurtado is in and usurp control of the government. Inflation is rampant and this economic burden weakens Hurtado's already frail hold on the government.

~~(S)~~ Terrorist and subversive activities grew through CY83 and are expected to become increasingly active through CY84. In this light, the U.S. Embassy in Quito recommended that FY84 IMET funding be increased by $237K to encourage the shift in Ecuadorean defense priorities to internal threats. The Government of Ecuador began focusing its defense resources toward a counter-insurgency mission, but is still concerned about the provocative Peruvian military actions along their common border.

~~(S)~~ There are no security assistance program restrictions or sanctions against Ecuador. Ecuador is one of the largest users of Panama-area training facilities and uses the majority of its U.S. and Panama graduates as instructors in their own military schools. FMS activity by Ecuador, however, is declining due to their perceptions that the United States is not reliable in complying with delivery dates, extensive leadtimes, high prices, and high interest rates compared to other arms exporting countries. The most recent FMS cases are requests for minor items such as clothing and publications rather than major armaments. There were no FMS Credit funds programmed for FY83, but $4M was later requested in a supplemental budget. IMET fund allocations were set at $55K for FY83 with $700K proposed for FY84.

~~(S)~~ Ecuador supported U.S. foreign policy in LATAM by agreeing to provide training for Costa Rican security forces and a possible willingness for limited participation in the Honduran RMTC.

(U) Ecuador participated in Exercise FUERZAS UNIDAS, a JCS coordinated, USSOUTHCOM-sponsored exercise, conducted in conjunction with UNITAS XXIV.

(U) The Air Force PEP positions were filled and proposals for increased positions (USAF instructor pilots) were requested during the January visit of Gen Gabriel, USAF Chief of Staff.

(U) BGen Fred F. Woerner, Cdr 193d Inf Bde, proposed a small unit exchange of airborne rifle platoons following his January visit.

(U) The Ecuadorean Navy requested an MTT in CY84 for maintenance training to support their MK36 torpedo purchase--one of its top priorities.

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(U) USCINCSO, Gen Paul F. Gorman visited Ecuador in July. The U.S. Ambassador to Ecuador, Samuel F. Hart, visited USSOUTHCOM in November. [(b)(6)] [(b)(6)] Chief of the Ecuadorean Armed Forces Joint Command, accompanied President Hurtado to the U.S. in April. He met with CJCS and the Director, DSAA.

EL SALVADOR

(U) 1983 was once again a year of ups and downs for the El Salvadoran Armed Forces (ESAF). The year began with the continuation of the ESAF's devisive internal leadership struggle, declining morale and fears of U.S. aid cut off. These distractions allowed the guerrillas to gain the initiative and force the ESAF to react at the time and place of their choosing. The bright spot for the ESAF came at mid year with the successful implementation of the National Campaign Plan and the beginning of training at the Regional Military Training Center (RMTC) in Honduras. Funding constraints and insufficient forces once again adversely affected ESAF operations forcing a return to the defense in September; this allowed the guerrillas to regain the initiative and score several successful operations as the year drew to a close.

(U) The new year opened with [(b)(6)] continuing his public criticism of General Jose Guillermo Garcia Merino, the Minister of Defense (MOD). In an attempt to remove this irritant, General Garcia ordered his intransigent subordinate to Uruguay as Military Attache. [(b)(6)] reacted by placing his troops on alert and notifying the Estado Mayor that he was in rebellion against the MOD. [(b)(6)] insisted that his actions were not a coup d' etat, were directed against the MOD whose resignation he demanded. Although many officers agreed that the ESAF needed a change in leadership and sympathized with [(b)(6)] (who was a respected and proven commander), they disapproved of his going outside the institution. A five man delegation headed by BG Vides Casanova notified Ochoa that he would not receive the support of the officer corps because he disobeyed an order and had gone public with his criticism. On 12 Jan, President Magana announced the resolution of the [(b)(6)] affair, with the rebelling LTC accepting orders to a post in Washington, D.C. Although the [(b)(6)] incident was resolved, General Garcia's position remained precarious. Pressures for him to resign remained strong. With February's General Order, the MOD attempted to strengthen his hand by placing his supporters in key positions. A consensus had been reached, however, that he should resign and he was notified that action might be taken against him if he refused. On 18 April, General Garcia announced his retirement, ending months of internal strife among the officer corps and paralysis of the armed forces. BG Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova was named as his successor.

(U) The danger to American trainers in El Salvador came to the forefront twice during 1983. The first occurred on 2 Feb when Staff Sergeant J.T. Stanley was wounded in the leg while flying in a Salvadoran Air Force (FAS) UH-1 Helicopter. The incident occurred when several Americans, against orders, accompanied ESAF personnel in an attempt to reestablish contact with a long range reconnaissance patrol. As a result of this incident, the Commander of the MILGP ordered

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three U.S. trainers back to their home units. The second incident took place on 25 May when [redacted] (b)(6), a member of the USMILGP, was shot and killed on the grounds of the Central American University in San Salvador.

~~(S)~~ The brightest event of the year for ESAF was the implementation of the National Campaign Plan. Operation MAQUILISHUAT, the initial campaign effort in San Vicente, was at first delayed due to lack of funding. Reprogramming of $30M in FMS monies allowed the operation to finally begin in June. Military operations were planned and executed by a special task force controlling over 5,000 troops and a staff made up of students from the Salvadoran Command and Staff School. To assist this effort, U.S. Operational Planning Assistance Teams (OPATs) were deployed, initially from USSOUTHCOM/J-5, to train and assist the task force staff in the conduct of Internal Defense and Development (IDAD) operations. Initial results were gratifying, but the reprogrammed funds supporting the operation were quickly depleted. A supplemental of $25M in MAP funds in July allowed the continuation of the campaign until the end of the fiscal year. The overall results of the campaign were extremely positive. The guerrillas were kept off balance by the continued presence of ESAF units in the field and forced into the defene. At the same time, an active combined civil/military civic action program reopened schools and health clinics, resettled displaced persons, generated jobs, opened cooperatives and established a food program for displaced persons. After four months in the field, however, inadequate forces to permit the rotation of units for rest and refit led to the exhaustion of the troops by September. This, in conjunction with uncertainty of FY84 funding support, resulted in Operation MAQUILISHUAT coming to a halt as the fiscal year ended. Funding continued to be a problem as the new fiscal year started. El Salvador received $64.8M under a Congressional Continuing Resolution; additionally, only $45.3 of this could be obligated since Congress constrained the remainder pending the resolution of the churchwomen's murder case and progress in land reform. Obligation authority was not received until November. Reduction in field operations by the ESAF during this period allowed the guerrillas to regain the initiative to the end of the year. Guerrilla activity came to a climax with the 30 December takeover of the 4th Bde Headquarters in El Faraiso and the New Year's Eve destruction of the Cuscatlan Bridge.

(U) Some major advances in training and leadership were made during the year. Beginning in May, 487 cadets attended OCS at Ft. Benning, GA, filling a much needed requirement for junior officers in the ESAF. In late July, the ARCE Immediate Reaction Bn deployed to the RMTC in Honduras to be the first unit to train at the new facility; four counter-subversion (CS) Bns were trained there by the end of the year. Although individual training would not begin until early 1984, the ground work for the establishment of a National Basic Training Center (NBTC) near La Union began during the last few months of the year. This facility and the RMTC will carry the burden of the majority of El Salvador's basic and unit training requirements for the immediate future.

~~(S)~~ The ESAF continued its force expansion/reorganization program in El Salvador using their own and U.S. Mobile Training Teams (MTT). In November, the MOD published a general order that totally revamped the leadership of the ESAF. Almost all key command and staff personnel were changed, with younger, more

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aggressive, battle proven officers accepting leadership and responsibility for the conduct of the war. Although this action was too late to prevent the disasters at year's end, the increased determination and aggressiveness could be felt immediately.

(U) On the political front, much was accomplished as the year drew to a close. A new constitution was drafted by the Constituent Assembly, going into effect on 20 December. This document is significant since it guarantees progress already made in land reform, implements the controversial PHASE II of the program and provides for a transition to a fully elected democratic system of government. For the first time in Salvadoran history, these hard fought issues were hammered out in the open forum of a democratically elected assembly. In addition to the constitutional issues, the assembly passed an electoral law that would be the foundation for the March 1984 presidential elections.

(U) In summary, 1983 was a mixture of bright and dark moments. The democratization process continued on schedule, but the cyclical nature of the war, with neither side being able to maintain the initiative, remained. Although the year ended with dramatic guerrilla successes, much progress had been made within the ESAF. The soundness of the National Campaign strategy was proven during its successful implementation in Jun-Aug, force expansion efforts that will allow the continuation and extension of the campaign continued, and new aggressive leadership that can effectively implement the strategy is in command. The only missing ingredient is adequate funding. If this is provided, 1984 may begin the defeat of the insurgency.

(U) GUATEMALA

(U) In 1983, Guatemala experienced political, economic, and military turmoil as the nation struggled to deal with a series of national and international issues. General Efrain Rios Montt, who had seized power in March 1982, attempted to implement a series of "reformist" programs which in the end coalesced his downfall. Rios Montt initiated his "frijoles y fusiles" compaign in an attempt to win over the large Indian population. In the end this program resulted in widespread fear and a migration of Indians over the border into southern Mexico. Rios Montt's rule was tenuous due to his evangelical Protestant faith, his refusal to grant clemency to six guerrillas during the visit of Pope John Paul II, and his decision to incorporate an unpopular value-added tax. On August 8, 1983 a military coup, led by General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, overthrew the Rios Montt government and replaced it with a regime whose political stance was to the right of its predecessor. Under the new Mejia Victores government, internal security remained poor, kidnappings were common and the level of political violence rose markedly. Some improvements in the political situation were made as General Mejia lifted the state of alarm imposed by Rios Montt, abolished the controversial secret courts, issued a code of conduct for military forces, proclaimed a strict adherence to a timetable to elect a constituent assembly in July 1984, and implemented a repatriation and civic action plan for displaced Indians.

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~~(S)~~ Counter-insurgency operations continued to be the priority for the Guatemalan Armed Forces, with additional emphasis placed on civic action programs. General Mejia seemed to be moving towards a return of U.S. military assistance when progress stopped because of the murders of USAID contract workers in Huehuetenango. President Reagan agreed in January to sell Guatemala $6 million worth of critical helicopter spare parts and to consider additional equipment purchases on a case-by-case basis. Israel continued to be Guatemala's major supplier of arms in response to the seven year hiatus in U.S. security assistance funding. Limited amounts of military training were conducted at the PACAMS and guest instructors were provided to the Regional Military Training Center in Honduras.

(U) The Guatemalan economy continued to be adversely affected by several factors: the decline in Central American trade, low commodity prices, capital flight, and a disrupted tourist industry. By the end of the year, the Guatemalan Government faced a continuing economic slowdown, the potential loss of electric power via the Chiyory Dam electric project, growing inflation and a depleted treasury. The $179.8 million military budget (13.7% of the central government budget) was insufficient to provide adequate quantities of helicopter spare parts, grenade launchers, radios, vehicles and small naval patrol craft.

(U) Visitors to Guatemala included Pope John Paul II, USCINCSO, CDR 193 Infantry Brigade and a medical assistance team to Nebaj. General Mejia was a guest aboard the USS Coral Sea.

(U) GUYANA

(U) 1983 once again saw the Burnham government trying to come to grips with rampant economic problems. Continued production shortfalls, particularly in the two major export commodities--bauxite and rice--led to further foreign exchange problems, which in turn led to further production shortfalls. This crippling cycle of events, exacerbated by continual government mismanagement, led to shortages of basic foodstuffs, gasoline, medicines, and other basic consumer items. The average Guyanese has continued to try to cope with these economic woes as best he can. The parallel market has grown significantly and most any item can be purchased, but at exorbitant rates--something which the average person can ill-afford to do.

(U) Guyana requested a $120 million stand-by loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), but the conditions which the IMF set were unpalatable to Burnham and the year closed without a satisfactory conclusion. The Guyanese negotiated an $850 thousand economic assistance loan from Canada to help its depressed manufacturing sector. The terms of the loan were extremely favorable, but the amount is so small that it will have a negligible effect on the economy. An attempt was made to secure a $40 million loan for Guyana's ailing rice sector from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). However, the U.S. vetoed the loan on the grounds that its conditions were flawed on technical and economic grounds. The Guyanese have attempted to trade goods through a barter system, but the rules governing these efforts are so complex and arbitrary that few have

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bothered to try it. The new Cuban Amassador, Lazaro Cabezas Gonzales, presented his credentials on 23 May. He immediately began a frenzy of activity throughout the capital, but no new economic assistance initiatives materialized. The Burnham party machine leaked rumors that the Soviets were on their way with massive support to completely revitalize the bauxite industry. That too proved to be phantom assistance in 1983.

(U) While organized opposition still remains fragmented, their have been continued sporadic and spontaneous outbursts of social and worker unrest. Forbes Burnham still holds a firm grasp on the government and through his ruling party--the Peoples' National Congress (PNC)--he is likely to remain in power for sometime to come. He has reshuffled his cabinet twice, with no particular efficiencies in mind other than to keep his subordinates guessing about his intentions and squabbling among themselves--his favorite tactic to insure that no one person becomes powerful enough to become a major threat. A "Special Congress" of the PNC was convened on 17-18 December and Burnham was unanimously re-elected as party leader. A new fifteen member party Central Executive Committee was named composed exclusively of "die-hard" PNC stalwarts and Burnham loyalists.

(U) Relations with the U.S. continued to be strained. Burnham blamed the U.S. for the failure of the IDB loan and charged the U.S. with "economic aggression" and using food as a weapon. The government threatened to expel two U.S. Embassy diplomats who happened to be in the city of Linden during a labor strike. The incident made front-page news in the government-controlled press, but the U.S. Ambassador held firm and the government backed off. After the U.S. intervention in Grenada, the PNC staged several anti-American demonstrations. The anti-American demonstrations and Burnham's ravings appeared to have little, if any, general popular support.

(U) Military-to-military contact took a turn for the worse. Guyana's Security Assistance Program was suspended in March due to arrearages in excess of one year on repayment of AID loans. The country had a funded IMET program of $50,000 and students were on the verge of departing to attend courses at IAAFA when the suspension was announced. No progress was made on repayment and, consequently, no U.S. training was conducted in 1983. An attempt to reestablish military contact by a visit of a USSOUTHCOM team in the fall was cancelled due to anti-American demonstrations stemming from the U.S. intervention in Grenada. The visit was postponed until spring, 1984 when it is believed that local conditions will be more favorable.

(U) We were fortunate to have hosted the visits of Mr. William Moore, the new Political Counselor, 16-19 February, on his way to his new post and Mr. David Beall, the new Deputy Chief of Mission, 22-20 April. Ambassador Gerald Thomas departed Guyana for a new post in August and had not been replaced by the close of the year.

(U) <u>HONDURAS</u>

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(U) During 1983, the Suazo Administration completed its first year in office and Honduras (HO) enjoyed its first full year of a return to democratic government. Both the President and the political process proved resilient in the face of mounting economic and security threats. Institutionalization of the democratic process was facilitated by the power sharing relationship developed between General Alvarez, Commander, Honduran Armed Forces, and President Suazo.

(U) The HO economy continued to experience negative per capita growth rates (-0.5% in 1981 and -1.1% in 1982). Since the population is growing at a steady rate of 3.5% per year, per capita income has decreased in relation to previous years--making HO Central America's (CENTAM) poorest country. Balance of payments deficits have been exacerbated by depressed world markets for HO exports (e.g., sugar, meat, coffee, lumber and bananas). Although the Suazo Administration endeavored to put the budget back in balance, the growth of its debt weakened the country's monetary base and threatened the stability of its currency (the Lempira).

~~(S)~~ HO anxiety over its security was heightened by growing Nicaraguan (NU) bellicosity. There was a substantial increase in the number of HO/NU cross-border incidents ranging from fire fights and mining of roads (several HO soldiers and U.S. news correspondents Dial Torgerson and Richard Cross were killed on the mined Las Trojes road) to the movement of troops and heavy equipment to border positions. NU provided Cuba (CU) direct support in the training and support of a 96-man HO guerrilla force in Olancho. In spite of NU/CU support for HO insurgents, the HO Armed Forces and Public Security Forces conducted very successful counter-guerrilla operations.

~~(S)~~ HO became the most important U.S. ally in CENTAM and the key to achieving regional objectives. This importance was underscored by two of the largest and longest combined exercises in Latin American (LATAM) history. (AHUAS TARA I in February and AHUAS TARA II scheduled from August 1983-February 1984). In addition, the number of U.S. trainers reached 325, more than all U.S. trainers in the rest of LATAM combined. The establishment of the Regional Military Training Center (RMTC) at Trujillo (supported by a 120-man U.S. MTT) provided an important CENTAM unit training facility. Due to its importance, HO was deluged with VIP visits (e.g., Kissinger Commission, SECDEF, CJCS, CSA, CMC, VCSA, USCINCLANT, USCINCSO, USCINCRED).

~~(S)~~ HO's FY 83 security assistance program increased to $37.3M ($800K IMET, $27.5M MAP and $9M FMS credits). Major equipment purchases included 12 each 2 1/2 ton trucks, 5 each O-2 aircraft, 4 each M198 and 12 each M102 artillery pieces, ammunition, ship repair and sustaining support items. Training included 100 OCS cadets at USARSA, pilot/mechanic training (including 17 helicopter and 5 fixed wing pilots), small unit training for each infantry battalion, intelligence, engineer, medical, PSYOP and NCO developmental training. A five year $350M security assistance plan was developed (based on the 1982 National Strategy and Force Development Study prepared by the Honduran General Staff) and forwarded to JCS and DSAA.

(U) MEXICO

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(U) President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado faced many problems during his first year in office. The economic picture was marked by restrictive policies introduced under International Monetary Fund (IMF) guidelines,an austere 1983-88 National Development Plan, and a decline in real gross domestic product. A government program aimed at reducing corruption at all levels resulted in politically sensitive purges. The Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) suffered defeats in municipal elections held in July in Durango and Chihuahua while the right-of-center Partido de Accion Nacional (PAN) made significant gains. Student demonstrations in July in Mexico City resulted in the injury of some 150 students. Relations with the U.S. became strained as legislation proposing a crackdown on illegal Mexican immigration to the U.S. was reintroduced in the U.S. Congress. Mexico's relations with Guatemala were strained over the 25 - 40,000 Guatemalan refugees in Mexico and Guatemalan efforts to repatriate them.

~~(S)~~ During the first year of the de la Madrid administration, the military realized an increase in the defense budget and initiated a re-organization of the armed forces. Pay increases (85 to 100%) boosted morale as inflation reached levels of 150%. Organization of new units and reorganization of existing units, coupled with purchases and delivery of such sophisticated military hardware as F-5 aircraft and the refurbishing of several naval vessels, demonstrated Mexico's resolve to achieve rapid modernization. Significant investments were made towards achieving Mexico's goal of self-sufficiency in arms and munitions production.

(U) Mexican relations with Central America were principally handled through the Contadora Group, formed by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama in January 1983. The document of objectives was approved by five Central American countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Nicaragua), even though prospects for a negotiated settlement to CENTAM problems were viewed with skepticism.

(U) NICARAGUA

(U) During 1983, the Sandinista government was confronted by mounting internal and external opposition to its "revolutions." Lingering economic difficulties, exacerbated by heightened counter-revolutionary (Contra) activity, fueled Sandinista security paranoia and dependence on Socialist and Soviet-client states. Business, labor, opposition political parties and the press all suffered from increased censorship or oppression. Only the Catholic Church retained a significant power base in spite of the government's confrontational relationship.

~~(S)~~ Nicaragua's (NU) economy suffered a 2 percent decline in per capita gross national product (GNP). Shortages of basic foods and consumer goods became common place in urban areas. The 3.4 percent population growth rate places a demand on the "revolutionary economy" to provide the basic staples of life. This challenge is unlikely to be met unless significant economic assistance is received or the on-going insurgency abates. The U.S.' drastic reduction in NU's sugar import quota created additional problems for NU's crippling foreign

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exchange posture. A chronic shortage of private investment and successful Contra attacks against strategic energy targets precluded any expected economic recovery.

(S) Security concerns colored all aspects of NU behavior. This posture was manifested by increased belligerency toward Honduras (e.g., cross-border fire fights, and training/support for insurgents) and increasingly bellicose accusations against the U.S. In October, the government of NU declared a new 25 mile air and sea security zone off its coast. The previous year's State of National Emergency was continued. Contra attacks changed from small scattered bands to organized units with coordinated battle plans. This Contra activity, U.S.-HO combined exercises, establishment of the RMTC, U.S. naval maneuvers on both coasts and the landing of U.S. soldiers on Grenada were cited as U.S. provocations justifying the curtailment of human rights and the increased militarization of the NU society.

(S) The rapid personnel build-up by the Sandinista Armed Forces diminished in intensity during 1983, but provided NU with a formidable force by CENTAM standards. The EPS equipment inventory was impressive by CENTAM standards due to shipments from Soviet bloc countries [redacted] 1983 at approximately 10,300 tons. The Sandinista Popular Army (EPS) has now grown into a force of up to 140 regular and reserve battalions of which as many as 70 may have been active. However, successful employment of the units in 1983 was affected by logistical and training problems, and further limited by operational deficiencies that were present in NU's Navy and Air Force. In addition, the EPS was impacted by diversion of Army units to counter the anti-Sandinista guerrilla activity. DIA

(U) NU continued to be ineligible for U.S. economic and security assistance. The NU Military Liaison Office (MLO) was officially closed on 15 June 1983 due to limited U.S./NU military-to-military contacts and no security assistance program.

(U) PANAMA

(U) During 1983, the administration of President De la Espriella faced a stagnant economy, a large debt per capita ratio and a shift from the traditional selective modernization of the Panama National Guard to total force reorganization and expansion. Panama's response to perceived internal and external threats was a closer identification with U.S. policy for Central America and increased Panamanian participation in combined activities with U.S. Forces.

(S) Panama's economy grew less than one percent in real terms in 1983, with virtually all of this growth generated by income from the transisthmian oil pipeline. Most other sectors of the economy experienced a decrease including exports of goods and services. Government revenues were reduced due to recessionary conditions, forcing the GOP to implement several austerity measures. More than 30 percent of GOP revenues were committed to debt servicing. Based on the size of its economy, Panama's external debt is larger than

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that of any other country in Latin America, a condition aggravated by Panama's inability to finance the deficit through currency manipulation since it does not issue its own paper currency.

(U) On 29 September 1983, the Organic Law of the Panama Defense Forces (PDF) was enacted providing the basis for total force reorganization and expansion. The law is intended to provide for a credible defense of Panama, the transisthmian oil pipeline, the Panama Canal and to guarantee a stable environment for Panama's move toward democratic process. It enabled development of a five-year force development plan for the PDF and increased understanding by PDF leadership of future defense concepts for the Panama Canal. Enactment of this law has increased interchange of ideas, improved military-to-military relationships and provided for a greater understanding of mutual defense responsibilities between the PDF and U.S. Forces.

~~(S)~~ During 1983, Panama perceived a dual threat: instability in Central America coupled with subversive activities in northwestern Colombia, and an increase in the flow of illegal immigrants into Eastern Panama. The outspoken support by Panamanian officials of U.S. initiatives in the region and their criticism of Cuban and Nicaraguan expansionism created a potential for Cuban supported internal disorders. The PDF reacted to these threats by seeking closer ties with the U.S. military, increasing combined operations with U.S. forces, attaining a faster than projected strength of 12,500 for the PDF and expanding military involvement in civic action programs. In the latter case, the PDF hosted a series of civic action seminars with the support of personnel from the 361st CA Bde, USAR, headquartered in Pensacola, Florida. These seminars represented the first of their kind in the region and received the full support and endorsement of the PDF high command.

(U) During 1983, Panama received and used $5M in FMS credits and $450K in IMET funds. Based on Panama's importance as host to USSOUTHCOM and strategic value to the region, the U.S. Ambassador had initiated efforts to obtain grant aid for Panama.

(U) PARAGUAY

(U) In the political arena, President Stroessner was re-elected to another five year term. He continued to be strongly supported by the military.

(U) The number of political prisoners and incidents of gross violations of individual and human rights continued to decrease. The authoritarian government, however, is prepared to repress any dissent which it considers threatening or offensive.

~~(S)~~ Although Paraguay's economic difficulties make cash purchases of modern weapons and equipment a heavy burden, the Government of Paraguay (GOP) is not expected to have difficulty servicing its general debt, which was about $110 million at year's end. Because of human rights considerations, U.S. military weapons systems are not available for FMS to the GOP. Military equipment must be purchased on a cash basis.

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(S) Paraguay's modest IMET allocation was used to fund technical and professional training for three officers and seven enlisted personnel at PACAMS, five officers in CONUS and a three-man MTT for in-country training. With regionally controlled IMET funds, three officers and one NCO are serving as guest instructors at USARSA. Ambassador Davis is leading efforts to increase the IMET allocation.

(U) USSOUTHCOM provided emergency assistance during heavy flooding in Jun-Jul by providing a USAF helicopter maintenance technician to help service a Paraguayan UH-1H used for relief support. The U.S. 79th Army Band and 193d command parachute team provided an impressive show during Paraguay's National Day in May.

(U) Assistant Secretary of State, Ambassador Thomas Enders, visited Paraguay in early 1983.

(U) LTCOL Charles Fry assumed command of ODC Paraguay on 17 January 1983.

(U) PERU

(S) Peruvian political-military relations with the U.S. improved through 1983, easing as time passed after the Falklands/Malvinas crisis. There continued to be anti-American sentiment, though mostly in the junior officer ranks and among students. This anti-American sentiment is fed by leftist movements. Although there appears to be a desire by the Peruvian military leadership to improve relations with the U.S. and look to the U.S. as a preferred source of military equipment, economic factors are a significant obstacle to realizing this objective. The Soviet Union on the other hand is raising their financial credits for Peru to $200 million. The U.S. is struggling to budget $25 million for FY84.

(S) Peru's annual inflation rate reached 123.5% at year's end. This high inflation rate, a large foreign debt, unemployment and a costly flood and drought disaster during the year significantly troubled government and military leaders.

(S) The Maoist guerrilla organization--"Sendero Luminoso"--increased their terrorist activities with arson, torture, sabotage, ambush, collection of "taxes", and assassinations. To bring the Sendero Luminoso under control, the military was given command of all security forces in the emergency zone.

(S) Increased FMS credits/IMET funds were proposed, as well as the restoration of the Military Assistance Program as a means of promoting U.S. influence and countering a strong Soviet presence in Peru. While the Peruvians are interested in U.S. tanks, APC's, communications equipment, helicopters, night-vision devices and amphibious ships, they concluded an agreement with the Soviet Union to purchase 16 SU-22 aircraft with weapons, spare parts, and technical assistance packages.

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~~(S)~~ Personnel Exchange Program (PEP), Orientation Training Tour (OTT) and MTT projects resulted in significant positive experiences for U.S. and Peruvian military personnel. USSOUTHCOM and 193d Inf Bde personnel conducted a joint/combined command post exercise (PEGASUS) with Peru's Superior War College, the first in ten years, receiving high acclaim from Peru. An OTT to CONUS by members of the Center of Advanced Military Studies (CAEM) was deemed very successful. Peru's Navy participated in a short, but challenging UNITAS XXIV even though the Argentine government asked them not to do so. Five cadets and one escort officer from USARSA visited Peru resulting in initiatives for future visits. The Peruvian military stated their intention to fill all four CONUS PEP positions and conduct cadet training at USARSA.

~~(S)~~ Significant VIP visits during 1983 included then USCINCSO, GEN Nutting, in April; Ambassador George Roberts in August; Ambassador J. William Middendorf II in May; and U.S. Navy RADM S.A. Schwarzrauber as head of the Inter-American Defense College delegation in March. Peruvian Army Commander, [(b)(6)] [(b)(6)] visited the U.S. on two occasions during the year. Peruvian Air Force Commander, [(b)(6)] visited the U.S. in November.

~~(S)~~ The Peruvian Army will be changing commanders and all senior positions in January 1984. The new commander will be LTG Julian Julia Freye.

~~(S)~~ USAID recommended $105 million for overall relief and reconstruction aid for rain, flood, and drought stricken Peru. USAF reserve components on rotation at Howard AFB delivered 170 tons of supplies to disaster areas in Peru.

(U) SURINAME

(U) After a purge of military leaders in Dec 82, what remains of the present military leadership is inexperienced and inadequately trained. The remaining members of the "Group of Sixteen" (the original leaders of the 1980 coup) are intent on only one objective--the survival of the present regime. Consequently, "protecting the revolution" became predominant and the use of arbitrary arrests, torture, and killings to eliminate opponents have been employed in order to achieve their goal. On 28 February, a new cabinet, headed by a leftist, Prime Minister Erroll Alibux, was sworn into office. As with the previous government, the military, in the person of [(b)(6)] continued to direct the affairs of state.

(U) Bouterse continued his country's drift to the Cuban camp, with personnel being sent to Cuba for training and a number of Cubans visiting Suriname for medical, economic, and cultural exchanges. However, after the U.S. intervention in Grenada, Bouterse ordered all Cubans out of Suriname, except for three personnel to maintain their embassy. Bouterse publicly insisted that his action was in line with a reevaluation of the two countries relationship and that Cuba was still a close and trusted friend. However, privately, Bouterse feared that he would be the victim of similar circumstances if he allowed the Cubans to become too close and thoroughly infiltrate "his" revolution. The Cubans closed their mission and left, although many may still be in the country using Surinamese passports.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

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(U) The Surinamese economy continued to decline due to the depressed world bauxite market and the lack of Dutch economic aid which, until suspended in December 1982, amounted to $150 million a year. The most serious threat to Bouterse's regime occurred on 22 December when workers at the SURALCO bauxite plants went on strike. The strike was in response to the government's decree of raising income taxes and suspending holiday bonus payments. The strike spread to other sectors and resulted in workers taking over the main electrical power station and causing several blackouts in Paramaribo. There were some incidents of violence, but Bouterse exercised unusual restraint in dealing with the crisis and eventually negotiated his way out of the situation. The strike caused significant damage to the economy as the export of bauxite is the primary source of foreign exchange.

(U) Relations with the United States and the Netherlands remained strained. However, Brazil offered modest amounts of aid as a counterbalance to Cuban assistance. Their aid was generally lines of credit for the purchase of modest amounts of military equipment and training of a limited number of Surinamese military personnel in Brazil. The one minor thaw in U.S.-Suriname relations came in August when several members of the Surinamese C.I.S.M. (Confederation of International Military Sports) committee visited the U.S. Embassy requesting assistance with sports-related activities in preparation for their hosting of the 1984 Worldwide C.I.S.M. Basketball Championships, 18 September - 1 October 1984.

~~(S)~~ The U.S. Embassy transmitted the request to the State Department and recommended approval as a means to influence moderates within the Surinamese military. After several months of State Department inaction, the U.S. Ambassador personally requested assistance from the CINC, USSOUTHCOM. The CINC received approval from CJCS and STATE and the J-5 desk officer arrived in Suriname in December to ascertain requirements and the level to which USSOUTHCOM could support the effort.

(U) As a result of the visit, it was planned for USSOUTHCOM to conduct basketball officials and coaches clinics in January 1984, followed by a USSOUTHCOM basketball team participating in a mini-tournament in Paramaribo at the end of March 1984. The year ended with preparations being made for accomplishment of the project.

~~(S)~~ Since suspension of the security assistance program in December 1982, this sports-related project constituted the only military-to-military contact of any significance between the U.S. and Suriname. While it seems doubtful that U.S. assistance will resume anytime soon, barring any radical shift in Bouterse's thinking, this project appears to be the only avenue currently open to establish some form of relationship and influence with the Surinamese military.

(U) URUGUAY

~~(S)~~ The cooling of Falklands/Malvinas-inspired emotions and Uruguay's appointment of a first-rate diplomatic team in Washington and New York helped to put U.S./Uruguay relations back on track. The Uruguayan economy gained some

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breathing room by reaching agreement with the IMF on budgetary, monetary, peace and international objectives. Prospects are good that in 1984 Uruguay will see a reversal of three successive years of economic decline.

~~(S)~~ The military leadership of the country took the lead in a dialogue with political parties to transition to democratic rule. The political parties, however, claimed that conditions were not right. An impasse resulted over (a) the composition of the security council, (b) selection of flag rank officers and ~~(c)~~ the duration of detention of suspected subversives. Still, November 1984 elections remain scheduled.

(U) IMET funds were allocated for CONUS training of three Army officers and preparatory training of one Naval officer and three enlisted seamen for the turnover of an old destroyer, the USS LAWE, to Uruguay. At year's end, however, Uruguay concluded that their economic resources were too constrained to purchase the USS LAWE and the transfer was terminated.

(U) The 1983 graduates of the Uruguayan Army Institute of Senior Studies participated in an orientation training tour (OTT) to Panama and visited U.S. bases and activities. The OTT was successful and influential in promoting U.S. interests with Uruguay's Army High Command.

(U) Two Uruguayan Air Force NCO's attended IAAFA's jet engine mechanic course. This was significant because it was the first training accepted by their Air Force since Uruguay's return to the IMET roles. U.S. Ambassador Lane and Chief ODC, COL Ryer, proposed increased IMET and FMS credit claiming the funds are necessary tools to keep military-to-military relationships growing.

(U) USCINCSO, GEN Nutting, visited in February.

(U) VENEZUELA

(U) The PEACE DELTA (F-16) Program progressed during the year with minimum difficulties. A HQ USAF briefing team, led by BG James Scheler (HQ USAF/PRI), briefed the Venezuelan Air Force (FAV) staff, 10-15 Jan 83. Major PEACE DELTA-related topics included air-to-air missiles and radar warning data receiver systems. Six pilots and ninety technicians of the FAV were trained in various F-16 related courses at Lackland AFB, TX and the General Dynamics plant in Ft. Worth, Tx. Official roll-out of the first six F-16 aircraft took place at General Dynamics on 9 September 1983. The official Venezuelan delegation included the FAV commanding general and his principal staff, the Minister of Defense, and the Venezuelan Ambassador to the U.S. The U.S. Ambassador to Venezuela, George W. Landau, was also in attendance at the roll-out ceremony. The Air Force Technical Assistance Field Team (TAFT) was activated on 29 Jul at El Libertador AB in Maracay (the F-16 primary operating base). Official arrival of the first six F-16 aircraft occurred at El Libertador on 17 Nov 83, with MG Masterson representing USSOUTHCOM and the USAF at the arrival ceremonies. The in-country support provided by the 65 General Dynamics civilian contractor personnel has been excellent. A Flight Simulator Program contract was initiated

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with Singer-Link with a ready for training date of Sep 85. Total program cost is approximately $35M. All PEACE DELTA Program payments were made on schedule. Payments of $423.5M of the $615M total case cost have been made.

(U) Working relations with the Venezuelan Armed Forces remained excellent throughout the year. Minister of Defense, General Humberto Alcalde Alvarez (Army), and his Deputy, General Oswaldo Plazola Gilly (Air Force), continued to be highly supportive of U.S. initiatives. Military-to-military relations were further heightened by several VIP visits and events: GEN Charles A. Gabriel, USAF Chief of Staff, visited 26-28 Jan; GEN Vessey, Chairman of the JCS, visited during the "Bolivar Bicentenial" celebrations; several USN vessels also visited during the "Bolivar Bicentenial"; the Venezuelan Navy participated in UNITAS XXIV after a one year absence; the U.S. Army supported and assisted with the Venezuelan-hosted Conference of American Armies held in Caracas 3-7 Oct.

(U) The Venezuelan PEP remained active with four Navy, two Air Force, and five Army positions approved. During the year, Venezuela approved new positions for Army artillery, operations, and maintenance officers. A military intelligence position is in the planning stages.

(U) A major watershed event occurred on 15 Jul when the Government of Venezuela signed the General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA). This agreement directly benefited the progress of the PEACE DELTA Program and will facilitate progress in many other areas/initiatives involving classified material and information.

~~(S)~~ Jaime Lusinchi and the Democratic Action Party won an unprecedented landslide victory in the Presidential and Congressional elections held on 4 Dec. Venezuela considers itself a Caribbean nation and sees the Caribbean as part of its security zone. Disarray of the Venezuelan left after their relatively poor election showing and Venezuela's desire to expand its political influence in the region offer opportunities for increased U.S.-Venezuelan cooperation during Lusinchi's Administration.

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TREATY AFFAIRS

(U) JOINT COMMITTEE ARRANGEMENTS. During Calendar Year (CY) 1983, implementation of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) - the Agreement in Implementation of Article IV of the Panama Canal Treaty - progressed quite well. There were four Joint Committee Arrangements formally agreed to in 1983, as compared to one in 1982. The Joint Committee Arrangements were: Membership of Employees of the U.S. Forces in credit unions under Article XI of the Agreement in Implementation of Article IV of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977; Membership in United States Forces Sponsored Recreation, Social and Athletic Organizations; United States Forces' contracted Institutions of Higher Education; and Criminal Jurisdiction - Transfer of Custody Procedure. The deepening cooperative relationship between the U.S. Forces and the Panama Defense Force (PDF) was reflected in other areas of common concern associated with the Treaties and related agreements.

~~(C)~~ RESOLVED ISSUES. The principal issues resolved during this period include:

a. (U) A Transfer of Custody Agreement was concluded in the Joint Committee in connection with Panama's obligations to notify the U.S. Forces as promptly as possible of the arrest of members of the U.S. Forces, civilian component or their dependents, and to hand them over to the U.S. Forces upon request as required by Article VI of the SOFA.

b. (U) The dual-wage issue, which has troubled the U.S. Treaty relationship with Panama for several years, was resolved. The U.S. Forces supported the Panama Canal Commission (PCC) in the elimination of the Panama Area Wage Base (PAWB) stages over a two year period. Resolution of the dual-wage issue was extremely well received in Panama, removed a significant irritant affecting our Treaty relation, and had a positive impact on our overall bilateral relations.

c. (U) While Panama and the U.S. Forces have not yet reached final agreement on the quantity and frequency of vehicles which may be imported duty-free by members of the U.S. Forces civilian component or their dependents as called for in SOFA Article XVII of the Treaty, acceptance of a proposed Arrangement by the Joint Committee is impending.

d. (U) An Agreement in principle was developed in close cooperation between the U.S. Forces and the PDF to lease back a substantial number of housing units which the PCC will turn over to Panama. The Agreement will relieve some of the already critical housing shortage increased by the 1 October 1984 Treaty - mandated requirement wherein Transfer of Function (TOF) employees will no longer be authorized to reside in PCC housing.

e. ~~(C)~~ Negotiations are nearly completed on a successor institution to the U.S. Army School of the Americas which will close its doors on 30 September 1984 as required by the Agreement on Certain Activities of the United States of America in the Republic of Panama portion of the Treaty.

(U) UNRESOLVED ISSUES. The principal unresolved issues of Treaty interpretation and implementation remain in the areas of sovereignty and finance as with previous years. These issues include:

a. (U) Bilateral agreement that would regulate the taxation of U.S. contractors of the U.S. Forces.

b. (U) The attempted imposition by Panama of a cargo pier charge on exempted U.S. Government cargo entering and leaving Panama.

c. (U) Payment of an airport departure charge by U.S. military personnel.

d. (U) Payment of the navigation tax on boats owned by U.S. Forces personnel.

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS

(U) GENERAL. Central America and USSOUTHCOM activities in that region continued to be the primary point of interest for U.S. and international news media covering Latin America. The greatest concentration of news media were in El Salvador and Honduras for direct coverage of events in that area. However, visits to USSOUTHCOM Headquarters and component command activities in Panama by news media representatives were at a high level, with 76 such visits by the international press corps during 1983. Interviews with USSOUTHCOM personnel were arranged as appropriate, and the Command policy of releasing accurate and prompt information was strictly adhered to. With rare exceptions, news media treatment of the command was generally objective, although within the framework of polarization of public and press opinion of the course of events in Central America, and U.S. national and military policy in the area.

(U) The incumbent Commander in Chief (succeeded in May 1983) granted 11 interviews to news media during his 1983 tenure at USSOUTHCOM. These included representatives of the Los Angeles News, Los Angeles Times, New York Times, Reuters News Service, Washington Post, Miami Herald, and Baltimore Sun, and the National Broadcasting Company. In addition, he held meetings with the editorial boards of such media as the Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles News, San Diego Tribune and San Diego Union, New York Times, Time Magazine, Boston Globe and the Christian Science Monitor. He also spoke at the Army War College, San Antonio World Affairs Council, Florida Navy League, Council of the Americas, World Affairs Council Executive Breakfast and Council Meeting at Boston, Mass; and held discussions with the Rand Corporation, University of Pennsylvania (Wharton Applied Research Center), and the Business International Corporation. His successor Commander in Chief (Post May 1983) deferred on press contacts and speaking engagements for the remainder of the calendar year, with the exception of a press conference for the Pentagon Press Corps on 2 August where he provided detailed information about the Ahuas Tara II Joint/Combined U.S.-Honduras Exercise.

(U) The Joint/Combined Exercises, Ahuas Tara I and Ahuas Tara II, conducted with Honduras in Honduras during the year, were a high focus of media attention. Most of the coverage was factual, although there was much press speculation that the United States was attempting to establish permanent military bases in Honduras under the subterfuge of conducting training exercises. To facilitate press handling, the Deputy USSOUTHCOM PAO served as Command PAO representative in the U.S. Embassy Tegucigalpa USIS Office for most of the exercise period, working in close cooperation with the Embassy PAO and the Honduran Armed Forces Information Office. Visits by news media to activities or field exercise sites were permitted only when authorized by the appropriate Honduran officials.

(U) The training of Latin American military personnel in Panama Canal Area Military Schools continued to be of high interest to news media, who

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frequently requested visits to the schooling facilities. These requests were normally honored. News media were apprised of the broad-based curricula of the schools, and emphasis was placed on advising them of the wide range of subjects taught which included both technical and tactical material, and of the significant contributions the schools have made to the development of the hemisphere.

(U) News media were particularly interested in the status of the U.S. Army School of the Americas (USARSA), which was mandated to cease operation in October 1984 under provisions of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977, unless agreement was reached with the Republic of Panama for it to operate beyond that date. News media were advised that negotiations with Panama were continuing to that effect, but that no final agreement had been reached.

(U) Anti-US and anti-USSOUTHCOM rhetoric in the Panamanian press declined during the year, though there was some continuation of some leftist-orientated columnists of allegations that USSOUTHCOM was in some way violating provisions of the Panama Canal Treaty by its regional activities. The trend over recent years of a gradual decline in such diatribes continued.

(U) USSOUTHCOM aggressively followed its commitment to its internal audience of military and civilian personnel and their dependents to keep them informed of events relating to the implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977. The previously stated purpose of reducing tension, confusion and personal problems related to the Treaty was followed. Particular effort was placed on explanation of events related to housing of Transfer of Function personnel, medical care provisions, and commissary and postal support to Panama Canal Commission employees.

(U) USSOUTHCOM COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM. To further the Community relations goals in the Republic of Panama, USSOUTHCOM again sent the 79th US Army Band to participate in the La Chorrera Agricultural, Trade and Folkloric Fair in La Chorrera, and the Azuero Fair in Santiago. The Command Parachute Team also participated in the First Annual Precision Parachute Competition held during La Chorrera Fair. Additionally, the band and command parachute team, plus an audio-visual exhibit, participated in the International Trade Fair in David, Chiriqui Province, Panama.

(U) The official USSOUTHCOM Christmas program within the Republic was enthusiastically supported by the U.S. Southern Command and its components. Three Panamanian groups were sponsored by eight organizations within the USSOUTHCOM headquarters. Twenty-three groups were sponsored by 21 organizations of the 193d Infantry Brigade. Fourteen groups were sponsored by 14 organizations of the US Air Force Southern Air Division, and five groups were sponsored by nine organizations of the US Naval Station Panama.

(U) The 79th U.S. Army Band made a total of 12 Community Relations trips to 10 different countries during the year, a decrease of two trips from the

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preceding year. They played before more than a half million spectators and were seen on national television by more than 11 million viewers during 1983. The band performed numerous other concerts and engagements in the Panama Canal Area on an official basis.

(U) The Command Parachute Team visited eight countries during nine community relations trips during the year. This represented an increase of two countries over the preceding year. The team performed before audiences that numbered over a quarter million and were seen on national television by an estimated two million more.

(U) The Defense Orientation Conference Association (DOCA) visited Latin America for the ninth consecutive year. The group's late January-early February visit included a 4-day stay in Panama, followed by 3½ days in Honduras. This visit provided 35 interested DOCA members with the opportunity to learn first hand of the situations and conditions common to the U.S. effort in the hemisphere.

(U) For the first time 29 U.S. Chief Executive Officers and 16 TIME employees participating in TIME NEWSTOUR 83 visited USSOUTHCOM on 17 April and received a briefing on USSOUTHCOM activities in the region.

(U) SOUTHERN COMMAND NETWORK, ARMY BROADCASTING SERVICE (ABS). A new Program Director arrived 25 September 1983. A civilian position in the Supply Section was established and was filled in June. An additional Administrative Clerk position was established but was not filled. An audience preference survey was conducted during late September and October. The results of the survey were processed by personnel within the network. The survey is being used to adjust and improve programming according to the desires of the majority of the audience Television log information was computerized and a "spot billing" program was implemented to keep local commands and community informed about the service provided. A Telex system was installed to facilitate speedy communication with higher headquarters as well as associated agencies and organizations. Physical security of broadcast facilities became a priority within ABS, and local physical security steps were implemented accordingly. These steps included installation of metal grids over all windows, installacion of secure locks on all outside doors, and strict entry control with logging of visitors to the building.

(U) SOUTHERN COMMAND TELEVISION NETWORK (SCN-TV) OPERATIONS. The program restrictions were eased during 1983 with negotiations locally and with distributors resulting in the restriction rate dropping to 40 per cent of the AFRTS program packages. However, a 50 to 60 per cent restriction rate still exists on the top rated U.S. programs.

(U) The programming and continuity department is now 80 per cent computerized. This has contributed to overall discrepancy-free daily and master log material. With the advent of the computer the film library is

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now on computer diskette and the programs for the continuity lists and program logs are in the computer. In 1983 the scenic video with music bed and character generator messages has come into its own, averaging over 300 messages per month in serving the local community.

(U) The television news operation has continued to expand handling an average of two local video shots per day and 20 produced spots per month. A live remote television broadcast was made of the Heritage Open, the major bowling tournament of the year. It was the first attempt at this and was well received in the community. The studio was put to use again in 1983 with a monthly community service program called Family Forum. This community involvement program in conjunction with the Army chaplain's office has proven to be an effective tool in reaching the authorized audience with those issues that directly and indirectly affect them here in the Panama Canal area. The ENG mobile teams have moved outside the Panama Canal area to include support of the US Southern Command in numerous countries throughout Central and South America.

(U) The AFRTS SATNET proved invaluable in allowing SCN to continue their coverage of the latest news and sports events to keep the audience informed and entertained with direct stateside live programming.

(U) SOUTHERN COMMAND RADIO OPERATIONS. SCN Radio began the year with little change in format and programming philosophy from the year 1982. In June, however, because of personnel constraints, AM radio programming was cut back from 24-hour a day operation to 18 hours, with the remaining 6 hours being simulcast with SCN FM Radio. In November, additional personnel were assigned, and SCN AM Radio resumed its normal 24-hour-a-day format.

(U) During the year, SCN Radio fulfilled its mission of providing local information, public service announcements, emergency announcements and command information in addition to local and AFRTS-provided entertainment and sports programs. A monthly average of 250 community information reader spots and 12 locally produced spots was maintained throughout the year, providing the listening audience with essential information.

(U) SCN automated FM system was augmented by a logger/printer in December which enabled SCN to document and improve the reliability of the FM program.

(U) SOUTHERN COMMAND NETWORK ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. New equipment installed during the year included: Sony BVU 800 3/4" video tape recorders (current state of the art); new audio distribution amplifiers in television and AM and FM radio; a 3M model 8800 TV character generator with colorizer; a Panasonic video-tape dubbing system; and an ADDA Corp. Frame Synchronizer/Time Base Corrector 1. The aging microwave system from Fort Clayton to Ancon Hill and also to Fort Davis was completely replaced with a new Rockwell/Collins system, which is a redundant state of the art system that will reduce signal fading during heavy rains.

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(U) A program to refurbish the film chains was begun with the overhauling of two RCA TP-7 35mm TV slide projectors.

(U) AFRTS/SATNET subcarrier receiving equipment was installed at the SCN satellite earth station enabling the direct reception of AFRTS radio signals from the programming center in Los Angeles.

(U) FM automation was updated with the addition of a log encoder and log printer which will enable an automated printed log to be produced daily for enhanced quality control.

(U) Preliminary work was accomplished for the construction of a new satellite earth station to serve SCN starting next year (1984). The COMSEARCH Corporation of Fairfax, Virginia as a subcontractor to the Radio Corporation of America (RCA) completed an engineering field signal analysis for the establishment of proper design parameters for the proposed facility. RCA will build, operate, and maintain the new facility at Fort Clayton.

(U) SOUTHERN COMMAND NEWSPAPER OPERATIONS. The Southern Command Newspaper, known as the SCNews, is the authorized, unofficial, unified command newspaper for USSOUTHCOM and its components. It is colocated with the Southern Command Network in Bldg. 209, Fort Clayton. Policy supervision and direction for the SCNews is provided by the USSOUTHCOM Director of Public Affairs.

(U) Manning is provided by component services based upon the proportion of their personnel assigned in the area. Authorized and assigned personnel were: three Army enlisted, three Department of Army civilians, one Air Force officer, and one Air Force enlisted.

(U) Funding for the SCNews, provided through the 193d Infantry Brigade Comptroller Officer, was slightly greater than that for 1982.

(U) During this reporting period, the SCNews continued to support the mission of USSOUTHCOM by providing its personnel with a viable information source. The SCNews continued to publicize major events throughout the year, including exercises, 79th Army Band performances, and other functions of the command and its components. The SCNews staff has begun to take a more active role in newsgathering in coordination with USSOUTHCOM PAO and the component Public Affairs Offices. Staff training at the Defense Information School and at newspaper seminars have yielded ideas for improvement of content and format of the SCNews.

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STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE (SCSJA)

(U) PANAMA CANAL TREATY. This office continued to play a most vital role in implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty. We were actively involved in negotiations in the Legal Subcommittee of the Joint Committee concerning arrangements on notification of arrest or detention of third-country nationals, service of civil process, and service of criminal process. The agreement concerning the transfer of custody of US military pesonnel, members of the civilian component, and dependents, was concluded in 1983, resolving a hitherto vexatious situation in the relationship of the US and Panamanian communities. In addition, we actively participated in the many subcommittees of the Joint Committee, providing significant legal advice to both the Joint Committee and subcommittees, reviewing Treaty-related documents for legal sufficiency and compliance with US and international law. Substantive issues addressed during this period included the role of US Southern Command in Latin America in relation to the Panama Canal Treaty, taxation of designated contractors, transfer of real property to Panama, movement of US Forces, PX and commissary privileges, pier charges, combined police patrols and functions, Panamanian preference in the procurement of goods and services, future housing requirements and Treaty limitations, the Treaty status of non-appropriated fund activities, security assistance issues and the application of international agreements other than the Panama Canal Treaty were also addressed. This office was intimately involved in the successful negotiation of the Pan-American School of Military Science and National Development, providing legal analysis of the Panama Canal Treaty and the Agreements in Implementation of the Treaty and coordinating closely with representatives of the Panama Canal Commission and the United States Embassy. Legal advice to the Combined Board on numerous Treaty related defense issues was also provided.

(U) RELATIONS WITH OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES. This office provided pertinent information used by the CINC or Chief of Staff when visiting Latin American countries. Files and Country Books on each Latin American country continued to be updated. We provided significant assistance to US Embassies and US MILGPs in the drafting of a diplomatic note expanding coverage of the 1954 US-Honduras Military Assistance Agreement to US military personnel participating in several combined exercises in Honduras and a proposed diplomatic note used as the basis for the United States-Uruguay APO Agreement. We also submitted proposed legislation to amend the Foreign Assistance Act and other federal statutes to allow USSOUTHCOM to better assist friendly nations in its area of responsibility, e.g., Costa Rica, a nation without a military force to which assistance is currently limited by statutory prohibitions against assistance to foreign police forces and several legislative initiatives on key Central America issues. We have been involved in some preliminary base rights agreement discussions.

(U) RELATIONS WITH THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION. The overlap of interests of the Panama Canal Commission and US Forces continued to require close liaison and coordination throughout this period. Examples of sensitive

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common issues requiring coordination were housing, wage increases and the Panama Area Wage Base, the use of civilian PCC guards during military operations, the transfer-of-function housing situation and the exchange of property among US Government agencies.

(U) OTHER LEGAL MATTERS. Legal assistance was provided on a limited basis to personnel assigned to Quarry Heights and to the LATAM military missions. This office coordinates all Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act requests received by the Command, provides legal advice in Law of War, Equal Employment Opportunity, Privacy Act, Civilian Personnel Law, Labor Law, and other legal matters to the Directorates and personnel of the Command, and reviews Federal Standards of Conduct forms submitted by US military and civilian personnel throughout Latin America. Several US Southern Command regulations were redrafted to provide clear guidance in areas such as use of government vehicles, contraband control and slot machines. Review of OPLANS, CONPLANS and terms of reference are conducted routinely in coordination with other staff directorates and responses to allegations concerning irregularities in construction and training activities during recent military exercises in Honduras were fully reviewed and determined to be unfounded. We were also instrumental in drafting a proposed Living Quarters Allowance for transfer-of-function personnel, a new procurement handbook, and position papers on the shared use of Gorgas Army Community Hospital and US recreational facilities with military personnel of the Panama Defense Force. Close and continued support has been provided to the USSOUTHCOM Inspector General on wide ranging legal issues raised during inspections throughout the Command area of responsibility.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT

(U) MISSION. The Command Provost Marshal serves as the Army Component Provost Marshal; 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) Provost Marshal; and Commander, Law Enforcement Activity (LEA) a battalion size unit which consists of one Headquarters Company and two Strategic Forces MP Companies and is authorized in excess of 600 military police.

(U) KINDLE LIBERTY II. During the 1983 Joint Training Exercise, KINDLE LIBERTY II, LEA participated by providing Rear Area Combat Operations to include civil disturbance control, convoy escorts, PW/CI operations, VIP escort and security, and other doctrinal missions. One platoon from 5th Co, Panama National Guard (now Panama Defense Force) trained alongside elements of the 534th and 549th MP Companies (STRAF). This training was mission related, realistic, and proved beneficial to all. US/PNG Military Police combined defense training and operations during this exercise served the interests of both countries in fulfilling the provisions as well as the spirit of the Treaty in our mission of combined defense of the Panama Canal.

(U) FIELD TRAINING EXERCISE. During 1983, LEA conducted numerous internal Field Training Exercises, Communications Exercises, Operational Readiness Exercises, and combat support of Infantry ARTEPs, exercising and evaluating portions of existing contingency plans and assessing the status of critical tasks. These exercises were normally one day in duration with specific objectives to be accomplished.

~~(S)~~ AHUAS TARA II: During the week of 22-27 August 1983, two platoons of MPs (one platoon each from the 534th and 549th MP Companies (STRAF)), plus 17 overhead and support personnel, deployed to Honduras to provide Discipline, Law, and Order and combat support to CJFTX AHUAS TARA II. Due to increased security requirements in Panama, resulting from events in Grenada and Lebanon, the majority of USSOUTHCOM MP assets were replaced by III Corps MPs on 4 November 1983. Some military police from Panama remained in Honduras until 30 December 1983. On the whole, soldiers deployed to Honduras for AHUAS TARA II were well disciplined and there were few serious crimes reported to military police. Drug/narcotic offenses were low as were crimes of violence and traffic accidents. While in Honduras, USSOUTHCOM MPs conducted 262 convoy escort missions and logged 125,234 miles.

(U) TREATY ISSUES RESOLVED. The LEA working relationship with its Panama Defense Force (PDF) counterparts improved steadily throughout the year. Besides our combined efforts during KINDLE LIBERTY II, the following cooperative efforts were accomplished during the past year.

a. (U) Coordination was effected with PDF in support of Pope John Paul's visit on 5 Mar 83. Assistance was primarily rendered to the Panama Traffic Bureau.

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b. (U) A Command Briefing was held for new PDF VIP counterparts 6 Apr 83, followed by a tour of LEA facilities which included the Office of the Provost Marshal (Pacific), the Combined Desk operation, and the K-9 Section. The briefing was well received and appreciated by the PDF in attendance.

c. (U) Several bombing incidents occurred in Panama City during July 83. Some Panama Canal Commission and DOD facilities reported receiving bomb threats. Sensitive liaison was maintained by LEA with Panamanian authorities in support of efforts to identify the instigators and render assistance if requested.

d. (U) GEN Omar Torrijos' remains were transferred to a specially constructed mausoleum at Fort Amador on 29 Jul 83. LEA effectively coordinated combined US/RP support for this and other related events scheduled 28-31 Jul 83.

e. (U) On 28 Jul 83, a new agreement was signed specifying the procedures to be followed when transferring US prisoners in Panamanian custody to US control. Highlight of this arrangement is that transfers now take place within ten hours of presentation of required documentation at either the Fort Amador or Fort Gulick combined desks. This arrangement has eliminated problems experienced in the past in locating US personnel and obtaining their release in a timely manner.

(U) TREATY ISSUES UNRESOLVED. The following issues of concern remain unresolved.

a. (U) Overlapping responsibilities between the Customs/Taxation and Police Subcommittees were unilaterally realigned in Oct 82. LEA is now awaiting RP Joint Committee communication advising on the official POC for contraband control operations/investigations prior to establishing any combined investigative efforts.

b. (U) LEA efforts to press for relocation of home-steaders residing on Defense Sites met with negative results. RP alleges the issue is politically sensitive and has been reluctant to take action.

(U) CRIME TRENDS. A modest decline in most major categories of crime was experienced during the reporting period. This overall downward trend can be attributed to the application of aggressive selective enforcement techniques by US law enforcement activities and a steadily improved working relationship with host country police services.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS SUPPORT

(U) NEW FUNCTIONS: The functions of the International Affairs Advisor (SCFA) moved into new areas during 1983. Given the new Commander in Chief's background and experience, there was less need for an in-house political advisor. Given the Command's increasing absorption in dealing with the Central American situation, there was greater need for someone who could represent the Command in other parts of the Hemisphere.

(U) TRAVEL: As a result, the International Affairs Advisor spent much of his time traveling to countries which the Commander in Chief either did not have the time to visit or which for one reason or another it might not be appropriate for him to visit. Trips were made to Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Mexico. Calls were made on Ambassadors, Embassy staffs, and host country officials up to cabinet level. Specific issues were negotiated such as future visits by the Commander in Chief, recommended military aid levels, and greater participation in the U.S. military training schools in Panama.

(U) OTHER SUPPORT: Despite the de-emphasis of the in-house political advisor function, the International Affairs Advisor continued to make himself available to those members of the Headquarters and component staffs who might desire information and/or recommendations on the U.S. domestic scene as well as on the Latin American international situation.

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COMMAND SURGEON

(U) GENERAL. Beginning this year, the Command Surgeon Directorate was created as a separate position from the Commander, Gorgas Army Community Hospital in order to give proper emphasis to the role of medical activities in both the operational and medical humanitarian assistance arenas within the entire USSOUTHCOM area of responsibility. The Plans, Operations, and Training Chief of the Gorgas Army Community Hospital, LTC Edward Lynch, was permanently assigned to USSOUTHCOM in August as the Senior Medical Operations Officer to complete the two person team and plan for the 1984 expansion of staff and responsibilities. The new Command Surgeon, COL Rafael A. Rivera realized the need for additional staff to augment the then two person office and justified the assignment of five additional officers and three noncommissioned officer positions to be filled in calendar year 1984. The Command Surgeon Directorate was formed with two divisions, the Plans, Operations and Logistics Division and the Medical Humanitarian Assistance Division.

(U) TRAVEL. During 1983, the Command Surgeon was involved in medical planning for numerous JCS military exercises throughout Central America to include AHUAS TARA I and II as well as updating several contingency plans for the region. In addition, the expertise of the Directorate added depth to the previously conducted survey of the Honduran Military Medical System. A similar survey was performed for Ecuador including recommendations regarding force structure and potential for humanitarian assistance. In Costa Rica an in depth epidemiological assessment was successfully completed. Numerous coordinating visits with the various countries were completed, particularly El Salvador and Honduras where U.S. medical activities were most prominent. A member of the Directorate attached on a TDY basis to USSOUTHCOM remained physically in Honduras, coordinating all health related activities between military and civilian agencies.

(U) OTHER SUPPORT. Of particular interest to the new Directorate was the developing doctrine relating the role of military medicine in low intensity conflict. Medical humanitarian activities within USSOUTHCOM appear to represent care material for evolving doctrine.

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CHAPLAIN

(U) SIGNIFICANT EVENTS. A listing of significant events during calendar year 1983 follows:

29 Jan 83	Chaplains Torer and Camp, AHUAS TARA II, Honduras
1 Feb 83	Chaplain (MG) Orris E. Kelly, ret., visits troops; speaker at the National Prayer Breakfast, 2 Feb 83, 0730-0930, Fort Clayton NCO Club.
4-5 Feb 83	Youth for Christ Rally (all denominations). Leader: [redacted] (b)(6) singer, speaker, drug user/pusher converted to Christ.
8-14 Feb 83	Chaplain (MG) Patrick J. Hessian, DA Chief of Chaplains, and recognition of Chief of US Army Chaplain by Panama Guardia Nacional Commander and chaplains.
1 Mar 83	[redacted] (b)(6) luncheon address to 1983 Military Liaison Office Commander Conference, Howard Officer's Club, subject: "Peace & Justice in Latin America."
5 Mar 83	Pope John Paul II visited Panama City, Republic of Panama; services held at Albrook AFS.
27 Mar 83	First visit of new Vatican Ambassador, Most Rev. Jose Sebastian Laboa, at Fort Gulick Chapel, 0900 hours.
3 Apr 83	Passover/Holy Week/Easter Sunrise Services.
10 Jul 83	Fellowship of Christian Athletes; the Ambassador visits military/civilian community.
27 Jul 83	Youth Council Retreat.
30 Jul 83	Annual U.S. Army Chaplaincy Anniversary, 208th.
22 Aug 83	RMTC Services
11 Sep 83	25th Anniversary, Christian Servicemen's Club.
27 Sep 83	Monthly Chaplain Family Forum TV.
2 Oct 83	Vatican Ambassador dedicates St. Francis of Assisi Parish.
26 Oct 83	Memorial Services for Servicemen KIA at Lebanon.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

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HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT, USSOUTHCOM

(U) MISSION: To provide administrative and logistical support to Headquarters, US Southern Command, and/or to arrange for the provision of support by staff elements of the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama). Headquarters Commandant also serves as Commander, US Army Element, HQ USSOUTHCOM; Sub-Installation Manager, Quarry Heights; and Commander, Quarry Heights Detachment, HQ Command, 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama).

(U) ORGANIZATION: The Quarry Heights Detachment, HQ Command, 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) was organized on 14 March 1977 per Permanent Orders 42-21, Headquarters, 193d Infantry Brigade (Canal Zone). The detachment is organized into four sections (administration, supply, transportation, and utilities) to accomplish its mission. Staffing is broken down as follows:

Officers: 2
Warrant Officers: 0
Enlisted: 11
Enlisted (Attached): 5
Civilian: 1

Commander - MAJ Daniel L. Bowman, AV, USA

(U) MAJOR FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES:

a. (U) Administration. Provides administrative support to Headquarters Commandant, including personnel administration for all Army personnel assigned to USA Element, HQ USSOUTHCOM.

b. (U) Supply. Supply functions include maintaining accountability for all assigned property, and furnishing logistical support as required by USSOUTHCOM staff activities at Quarry Heights.

c. (U) Utilities. Provides minor facilities repair services in working areas of Quarry Heights, and coordinates service and work order requests with the Directorate of Engineering and Housing, 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama), and telephone service requests with USACC.

d. (U) Transportation. Provides/coordinates all ground transportation for the USSOUTHCOM staff. Coordinates and supervises ground transportation support for visiting dignitaries to the Headquarters.

e. (U) Additional Functional responsibilities include security of the post of Quarry Heights, and any other support as required by the Commander-in-Chief, USSOUTHCOM.

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(U) SIGNIFICANT OPERATIONS DURING 1983. The continuous support for HQ USSOUTHCOM remained the primary activity for the Headquarters Commandant. Accomplishments that were made during 1983 include:

a. (U) Establishment of the J6 Directorate, the USSOUTHCOM Engineer, and the Surgeons Office. Additionally, the Programs, Analysis and Evaluation Directorate was staffed and equipped.

b. (U) Increase in transportation assets and creation of the transportation coordination section of the Headquarters Commandant.

c. (U) Renovation of the Command Group office area in Building 88.

d. (U) Change of Command ceremony for the Headquarters when General Gorman assumed Command.

e. (U) Change of Command ceremony for the Headquarters Commandant.

f. (U) Extensive support in the Logistics arena to the Combined Joint Training Exercise Ahuas Tara II in Honduras.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABS	ARMY BROADCASTING SERVICE
ADCOM	AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND
ADP	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING
ADPE	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT
ADS	ADDITIONAL DUTY SUPPORT
AFB	AIR FORCE BASE
AFL/CIO	AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR/CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
AFRTS	AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICE
AFSC	AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND
AID	ASSISTANCE FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
AM	AMPLITUDE MODULATION
AOR	AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY
APC	ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER
APO	ARMY POSTAL OFFICE
APOD	AIR POINT OF DEBARKATION
ARTEP	ARMY TRAINING AND EVALUATION PROGRAM (US)
ASA (CW)	ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ARMY - CIVIL WORKS
ASD	AUTOMATED SYSTEMS DIVISION
AST	AREA SPECIALIST TEAM
AT	AHUAS TARA, ANNUAL TRAINING
AUTODIN	AUTOMATIC DIGITAL NETWORK
ATC	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL
AUTOSEVOCOM	AUTOMATIC SECURE VOICE COMMUNICATIONS

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AUTOVON	AUTOMATIC VOICE NETWORK
BID	BILINGUAL IDENTIFICATION
CAA	CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN ARMIES
CAEM	CENTER OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES
CAJIT	CENTRAL AMERICAN JOINT INTELLIGENCE TEAM
CAT	CRISIS ACTION TEAM
CB	COMBINED BOARD
CE	COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS
CENTCOM	CENTRAL COMMAND
CENTAM	CENTRAL AMERICA
CI	COUNTER INTELLIGENCE
CIA	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
CINC	COMMANDER IN CHIEF
CINCLANT	COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC (US)
CINCLANTFLT	COMMANDER IN CHIEF ATLANTIC FLEET
CISM	CONFEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL MILITARY SPORTS
CJCS	CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CJFTF	COMBINED/JOINT FIELD TRAINING EXERCISE
CJTX	COMBINED JOINT TRAINING EXERCISE
CMC	COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS
CMO	COLLECTION MANAGEMENT OFFICE
CODEL	CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION
COLAR	COLOMBIAN ARMY
COMNAVFORCARIB	COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES CARIBBEAN
COMSECONDFLT	COMMANDER SECOND FLEET

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CONJEFAMER	CONFERENCE OF THE CHIEFS OF THE AIR FORCES OF THE AMERICAS
CNO	CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
CONDECA	CENTRAL AMERICAN DEFENSE COUNCIL
CONPLAN	CONCEPT PLAN
CONUS	CONTINENTAL U.S.
CP	COMMAND POST
CPX	COMMAND POST EXERCISE
CPSD	CONTINGENCY PRODUCTION SUPPORT DIVISION
CRA	CONTINUING RESOLUTION AUTHORITY
CS	CHIEF OF STAFF, COUNTER SUBVERSON
CSA	CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY
CSG	CRYPTOLOGIC SUPPORT GROUP
CSS	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
CVBG	CARRIER BATTLE GROUP
CY	CALENDAR YEAR
DA	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DAMI	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
DAO	DEFENSE ATTACHE OFFICE
DCA	DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
DCS	DEFENSE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF
DIA	DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DOCA	DEFENSE ORIENTATION CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION
DOD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DODDS	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENT SCHOOLS
DRB	DEFENSE RESOURCES BOARD

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DRIS	DEFENSE REGIONAL INTERSERVICE SUPPORT
DSAA	DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY
DTG	DATE TIME GROUP
EMFA	ARMED FORCE GENERAL STAFF (BRAZIL)
EPS	SANDINISTA POPULAR ARMY
ESAF	EL SALVADOR ARMED FORCES
ESF	ECONOMICAL SUPPORT FUNDS
FA	FIELD ARTILLERY
FAP	PANAMANIAN AIR FORCE
FAS	SALVADORAN AIR FORCE
FAV	VENEZUELAN AIR FORCE
FBIS	FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE
FHM	FAMILY HOUSING MANAGEMENT
FM	FREQUENCY MODULATION
FMS	FOREIGN MILITARY SALES
FORSCOM	U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND
FTX	FIELD TRAINING EXERCISE
GAO	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
GCCS	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL STATION
GNP	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
GO ( )	GOVERMENT OF (COUNTRY)
GOB	GROUND ORDER OF BATTLE
GOCR	GOVERNMENT OF COSTA RICA
GOP	GOVERNMENT OF PANAMA
GP	GENERAL PURPOSE
GSOMIA	GENERAL SECURITY OF MILITARY INFORMATION AGREEMENT

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HAF	HONDURAN AIR FORCE
HQDA	HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HUMINT	HUMAN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE
IAAFA	INTERAMERICAN AIR FORCES ACADEMY
IADB	INTERAMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD
IANC	INTERAMERICAN NAVAL CONFERENCE
IANTN	INTER-AMERICAN NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK
IAW	IN ACCORDANCE WITH
IDAD	INTERNAL DEFENSE AND DEVELOPMENT
IDB	INTERAMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD
IDHS	INTELLIGENCE DATA HANDLING SYSTEM
IFSB	INTERMEDIATE AND FORWARD STAGING BASES
IMES	MILITARY INSTITUTE OF HIGHER STUDIES (URUGUAY)
IMET	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING
IMF	INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUNDS
IMINT	IMAGERY INTELLIGENCE
I&W	INDICATIONS AND WARNING
JCS	JOINT CHIEF OF STAFF
JCSE	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT
JDC	JOINT DEPLOYMENT COMMUNITY
JDS	JOINT DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM
JIMFOG	JOINT INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT FLAG OFFICERS GROUP
JIRSG	JOINT INTERSERVICE RESOURCES STUDY GROUP
JMP	JOINT MANPOWER PROGRAM

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JOC	JOINT OPERATIONS CENTER
JOPS	JOINT OPERATIONS PLANNING SYSTEM
JPEC	JOINT PLANNING AND EXECUTION CONFERENCE
JRC	JOINT RECONNAISSANCE CENTER
JSCP	JOINT STRATEGIC CAPABILITIES PLAN
JSPD	JOINT STRATEGIC PLANNING DOCUMENT
JTF	JOINT TASK FORCE
JTX	JOINT TRAINING EXERCISE
KIA	KILLED IN ACTION
LATAM	LATIN AMERICA
LANTCOM	ATLANTIC COMMAND (U.S.)
LCU	LANDING CRAFT UTILITY
LEA	LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY
LOI	LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS
LQA	LIVING QUARTERS ALLOWANCE
MAAG	MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP (U.S.)
MAC	MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND (U.S.)
MAP	MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
MCI	MEAL COMBAT INDIVIDUAL
MEDDAC	U.S. ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY
MI	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
MILCON	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
MILGP	MILITARY GROUP (U.S.)
MLO	MILITARY LIAISON OFFICE (U.S.)
MIO	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION

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MOA	MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
MOD	MINISTRY OF DEFENSE
MOU	MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
MP	MILITARY POLICE
MTT	MOBILE TRAINING TEAM
NATO	NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
NAVCOMSTA	U.S. NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS STATION
NAVSCIATTS	NAVAL SMALL CRAFT INSTRUCTION AND TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHOOL
NBTC	NATIONAL BASIC TRAINING CENTER
NCA	NATIONAL COMMAND AUTHORITY
NCO	NON COMMISSIONED OFFICER
NISRA	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE RESIDENT AGENT
NMCB	NAVY MARINE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION
NMU	NATIONAL MARITIME UNION
NSA	NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
OCS	OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL
ODC	OFFICE DEFENSE COOPERATION (U.S.)
ODT	OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENT TRAINING
OFDA	OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE
OJCS	OFFICE OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
OMB	OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
OPAT	OPERATIONAL PLANNING ASSISTANCE TEAMS
OPLAN	OPERATIONS PLAN
OPORD	OPERATIONS ORDER
OSAF	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

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OSD	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
OSI	OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
OTT	ORIENTATION TRAINING TOUR
PAE	PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND EVALUATIONS
PACAMS	PANAMA CANAL AREA MILITARY SCHOOLS
PAN	NATIONAL ACTION PARTY (MEXICO)
PAO	PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
PAPB	PANAMA AREA PERSONNEL BOARD
PAWB	PANAMA AREA WAGE BASE
PARPRO	PEACETIME AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM
PARS	PROJECTED AMERICAN REPORTING SOURCE
PCC	PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION
PDF	PANAMA DEFENSE FORCES
PNC	PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS
POC	PRIMARY OFFICER IN CHARGE
POD	POINT OF DEBARKATION
POM	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES MEMORANDUM
PPBS	PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, AND BUDGETING SYSTEM
PRI	INSTITUTIONAL REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (MEXICO)
PSYOP	PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS
PX	POST EXCHANGE
PW/CI	PRISONERS OF WAR/CIVILIAN INTERNEES
RADINT	RADIATION INTELLIGENCE
RC	RESERVE COMPONENT
REDCOM	READINESS COMMAND (U.S.)
RPV	REMOTELY PILOTED VEHICLES

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RCA	RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
RCC	RESCUE COORDINATION CENTER
RMTC	REGIONAL MILITARY TRAINING CENTER
RNP	REMOTE NETWORK PROCESSOR
ROC	REQUIRED OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY
ROE	RULES OF ENGAGEMENT
RPMA	REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY
SA	SECURITY ASSISTANCE
SAAM	SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT
SAC	STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND, SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SAO	SECURITY ASSISTANCE OFFICE
SAR	SEARCH AND RESCUE
SATNET	SATELLITE NETWORK
SCI	SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION
SCIF	SENSITIVE COMPARMENTED INFORMATION FACILITY
SCIATT	SMALL CRAFT INSTRUCTION AND TECHNICAL TEAM
SCN	SOUTHERN COMMAND NETWORK
SDP	SECURITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
SECDEF	SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
SECSTATE	SECRETARY OF STATE
SICOFA	SYSTEM OF COOPERATION OF THE AMERICAN AIR FORCES
SIGINT	SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE
SITFA	INTER-AMERICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS OF THE ARMED FORCES
SLOC	SEA LINES OF COMMUNICATION
SOFA	STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT

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SSO	SPECIAL SECURITY OFFICE
TACSAT	TACTICAL SATELLITE
TAFT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FIELD TEAM
TDY	TEMPORARY DUTY
TEWT	TACTICAL EXERCISE WITHOUT TROOPS
TF	TASK FORCE
TIC	THEATER INTELLIGENCE CENTER
TIDS	TACTICAL IMAGERY DISPLAY SYSTEM
TOA	TRANSPORTATION OPERATING AGENCY
TOE	TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT
TOF	TRANSFER OF FUNCTION
TPFDD	TIME PHASED FORCE DEPLOYMENT DATA
TRADOC	TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND
TU	TASK UNIT
US	UNITED STATES
USA	U.S. ARMY
USACC	U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND
USAF	U.S. AIR FORCE
USAFSO	U.S. AIR FORCE SOUTHERN AIR DIVISION
USAFORSCOM	U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND
USAID	U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
USAR	U.S. ARMY RESERVE
USARSA	U.S. ARMY SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAS
USASA	U.S. ARMY SECURITY AGENCY
USASAALA	U.S. ARMY SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY FOR LATIN AMERICA

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USCENTCOM	U.S. CENTRAL COMMAND
USCG	U.S. COAST GUARD
USCINCLANT	COMMANDER IN CHIEF ATLANTIC COMMAND (U.S.)
USCINCRED	COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. READINESS COMMAND
USCINCSO	COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. SOUTHERN COMMAND
USCOMSOLANT	U.S. COMMANDER SOUTH ATLANTIC
USDAO	U.S. DEFENSE ATTACHE OFFICE
USG	U.S. GOVERNMENT
USMAAG	U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP
USMC	U.S. MARINE CORPS
USMILGP	U.S. MILITARY GROUP
USMLO	U.S. MILITARY LIAISON OFFICE
USN	U.S. NAVY
USNAVCOMMSTA	U.S. NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION
USNR	U.S. NAVAL RESERVE
USODC	U.S. OFFICE OF DEFENSE COOPERATION
USREDCOM	U.S. READINESS COMMAND
USS	UNITED STATES SHIP
USSAMS	U.S. SECURITY ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT STAFF
USSOUTHCOM	U.S. SOUTHERN COMMAND
UW	UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE
VCSA	VICE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY
VINSON	VOICE INCRYPTION KY-58
VIP	VISUAL INPUT PROCESSOR, VERY IMPORTANT PARTY
VLF	VERY LOW FREQUENCY

VST	VINSON-HARRIS SUBSCRIBER TERMINALS
VTT	VINSON-HARRIS TRUNK TERMINALS
WIN	WWMCCS INTERCOMPUTER NETWORK
WWMCCS	WORLDWIDE MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM

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